EVENING EDITION

Japan Times Advertiser

EVENING EDITION

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

No. 15,663 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

ASAHI SCRIBE IN U.S. PUBLISHES JOTTINGS OF CAMP EXPERIENCE

Notes of Goro Nakano, Correspondent in New York, Reveals Stark Atrocity

PRAYS FOR THOSE LEFT

Says Americans Taking It Out On Japanese Because of Severe War Setbacks

In connection with the atrocious treatment by the U.S. Government and the Canadian Government of the Japanese interned in the two countries which caused over 10 deaths among the internees, Goro Nakano, a former New York correspondent of Asahi, published a note of his experience in a detention camp, in the Asahi this morning. Mr. Nakano returned to Japan recently aboard one of the repatriation ships.

His note follows:

"Soon after the outbreak of hostilities on December 8 of last year, the United States Government carried out a round-up of Japanese residents all over the country to intern them in scores of detention camps under the direct supervision of the War Office or under the control of the Immigration Bureau of the Justice Department. Up to the middle part of June when I left the United States for homeland, the U.S. Government interned 4,500 leading Japanese.

"In the Western Pacific Coast States of Washington, California, Oregon and Arizona, 115,000 Japanese including second generation Japanese were driven from their dwelling houses, farms, places of business by the deportation order issued by Lieutenant-General John L. DeWitt, the West Defense Commander.

"Then they were forced to live deep in the Rocky and Sierra Mountain range regions or the desert regions of Arizona..

"Those Japanese who could not be interned because of the lack of accommodation have been interned in other temporary camps since May.

Camps on Race Courses

"These camps were established in the race course of Santa Anita in the neighborhood of Los Angeles, and other race courses in Portland and Seattle. The camps were also established within the compounds of farm products and livestook exhibition places in various parts of the country. The Japanese were huddled in a group of 15,000 or 20,000.

"How flagrant was the U. S. Government's inhumanity is seen in its treatment of the second generation Japanese. Their citizenship guaranteed by the U. S. Constitution was cancelled on the flimsy ground that such is the urgent military necessity of the United States.

"All the Japanese were subjected to atrocious treatment.

"Around each detention camp, barbed wire entanglements were constructed closely and thickly. In the four corners of the compounds were built look-out towers. On the towers, soldiers armed with machine-guns and searchlight batteries were watching the interned Japanese, as if they were combatant captives.

"They were allowed to live with their families, but this right later proved only much talk.

"The Japanese interned in the camps in the mountainous regions, victims of the deportation order for the compulsory removal, have been employed since last summer to cultivate sugar beets and to build roads. They were given only $10 or so for a month's hard labor.

"The Japanese in Hawaii numbering 170,000 were suffering from the similar inhuman treatment. They were forced to suspend their business, prohibited to appear in the streets at night and also to drink wine. Besides, they are confronted with an acute shortage of foodstuffs.

Out of Hatred

"It is not exaggerated to say that the U.S. Government officials are treating the Japanese internees inhumanly out of their animosity and retaliation for successive defeats in the current war it has suffered.

"Following the suit of the United States, the Canadian Government, prompted by the terror-stricken military authorities, interned or forced 25,000 Japanese residents around Vancouver to move to the hinterland. Those who were driven to the interior are now put to forced

(Continued On Page 2)

Imperial Princesses Witness Calisthenics By Tokyo Girl Students

Their Imperial Highnesses Princesses Teru and Taka, first and third daughters respectively of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, were pleased to witness a demonstration of calisthenics performed by the students of 52 girls' schools in Tokyo. The mass exercise was performed to the vocal accompaniment of the girl students of the Tokyo Conservatory of Music at the Meiji Shrine Outer Garden Stadium Friday morning. Their Imperial Highnesses were accompanied by about 430 of their schoolmates of the Peeresses' School, escorted by Tesshin Shibata, president of the institution.

FRANCE SURRENDERS IN MADAGASCAR ISLE

Petain Instructs Annet to Limit Armistice on Military Matters to Britain

Domei

LISBON, November 6.—The French Government announced tonight that Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Chief of State, instructed Governor-General Leon Annet of Madagascar to limit the armistice negotiation with the British forces to only pure military agreement without touching on political matters, it is reported from Vichy.

At the same time, Marshal Petain announced to the French people that the French forces in Madagascar Island were obliged to surrender.

Official Announcement Given

Domei

VICHY, November 6.—Concerning the cessation of hostilities on Madagascar Island, the French Government issued the following announcement this evening:

"After two months of determined resistance by French forces on Madagascar Island, hostilities are now suspended. The Governor-General of Madagascar Leon Annet reported that the defense of the island was very difficult, and at 3:15 p.m. yesterday, radio broadcasting from the island was also stopped.

"The French forces fought bravely for eight days in the forest region, but against 2,000 British forces, the defenders numbered only 27. Thus the defending forces had to raise the white flag since the evening of November 3.

"The commander of the defending forces commenced the negotiation for suspending hostilities on November 5, with the consent of the Home Government because it was useless to continue fighting."

Claim Armistice Proposed

Domei

LISBON, November 6.—The British Government announced today that all military operations in Madagascar were suspended due to the proposal of armistice made by the Vichy Government, it is reported from London by Reuters.

U.S. Makes Demands

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, November 6.—The United States Government demanded the right of stationing American troops in Madagascar in the event of the British occupation of the island, according to a Cairo broadcast intercepted here on Friday.

The broadcast also added that Washington notified the British Government of its decision to reinforce its expeditionary force in India to meet as alleged the aggravating situation in India and West Asia.

The above notification and demand by Washington indicates the American ambitions to replace the British Empire in the domination of India, West Asia and Africa after the war, in the opinion of the observers here.

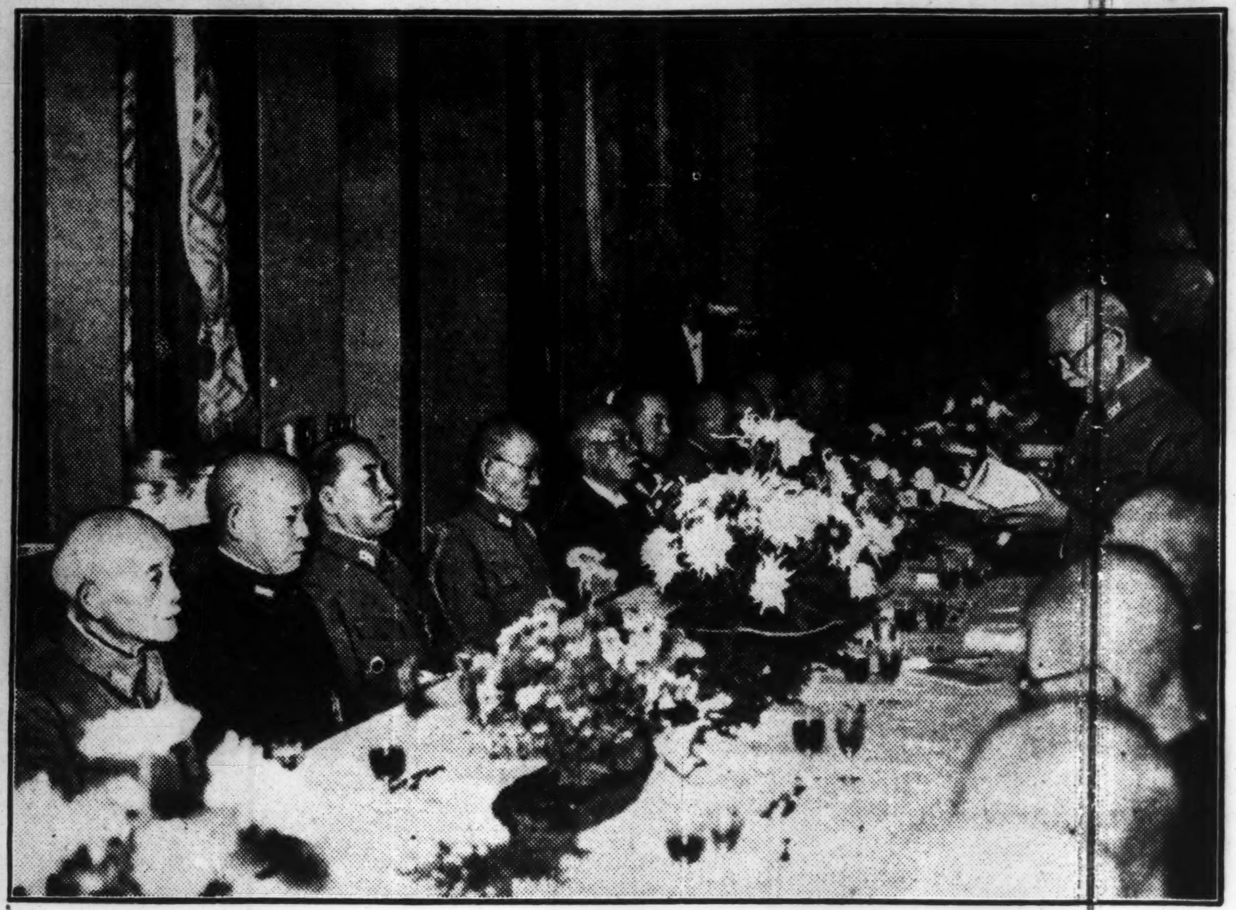
CHIANG'S COHORTS OPPOSE STATIONING OF U.S. TROOPS

Nichi Nichi

SHANGHAI, November 6.—In opposition to the dispatch to Chungking of United States ground units, 200 military leaders of the Chungking regime including Li Tsung-jen sent their joint telegraphic resolution recently to Chiang Kai-shek, according to information reaching here from the capital of the regime.

"We are all against the dispatch of American troops to Chungking," reads the resolution. "We only want American-made war supplies."

Imperial Reservists' Association Honored



His Imperial Highness Field Marshal Prince Kan-in, patron of the Imperial Reservists' Association, graciously commended 288 reservists from all parts of the country in recognition of their meritorious services for the same Association at a commendation ceremony held at 2 p.m. on Friday at His Imperial Highness' residence at Nagata-cho in Kojimachi-ku.

The ceremony commenced at 2 p.m. with the presence of His Imperial Highness and with the attendance of General Ikutaro Inoue, president of the Reservists' Association, Vice-Admiral Naoe Nakano, vice president of the Association, Lieutenant-General Rokuichi Koizumi and others concerned.

His Imperial Highness Prince Kan-in was pleased personally to accord the commendation gifts to the commendees. The ceremony ended at 2:30 p.m.

At 3:30 p.m., the commendees were granted commendations by General Inoue at a meeting held at the Gunjin Kaikan at Kudan. The meeting was followed by a conference held at the same place under the sponsorship of Lieutenant-General Koizumi.

The reservists had the honor of dining with His Imperial Highness Prince Kan-in at a reception held at the Gunjin Kaikan at 5:40 p.m. the same day.

After attending the dinner party, His Imperial Highness returned to His Imperial Highness' residence at 7 p.m.

The above picture shows, third from the left, His Imperial Highness Prince Kan-in. Delivering a message of thanks is General Ikutaro Inoue, President of the Imperial Reservists' Association.

CHIANG TAKES OVER AUTOCRATIC POWER

Generalissimo Assumes Absolute Rights in People's Political Council

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

SHANGHAI, November 7.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has assumed autocratic power in disregard of the function of the People's Political Council which was originally established as a democratic organ, it was manifested in the course of the First People's Political Council of the Third Term which met in session for 10 days from October 22.

The People's Political Council, it is recalled, was inaugurated in March, 1938, at the extraordinary meeting of representatives of the Kuomintang Party which was convened in Hankow. The organ was established primarily for the purpose of concentrating the total strength of the nation to resist Japan and to cope with the situations that arose after the fall of Nanking.

With the representatives of all parties including the Kuomintang, inclusive of women members, the People's Political Council was to be the representative organ for the whole nation.

Attendance Unsatisfactory

However, the attendants at the session have always fallen short of the desired number. In the second meeting of the Council of the second term held in November last year, the attendants totaled only 170 as against the fixed number of 240 and in the first meeting of the second term in March last year, all the committeemen representing the Communist Party were absent owing to the so-called Kiangnan New Fourth Army Incident that occurred at that time.

The People's Political Council is competent to deliberate over and decide important diplomatic principles of the Government, to hear the Government's reports on administrative policy and to propose motions to the Government.

Because the resolutions of the Council are to be submitted to the governmental organs for execution through the Supreme National Defense Committee, however, they are liable to be slightly changed by the National Defense Committee. Moreover, the debates themselves are made by the majority members of the Kuomintang Party and the ultimate right for the election of the members of the People's Council is held by the Central Executive Committee of the same party.

Consequently, the Council is in

(Continued On Page 2)

Stalin Laments Failure Of Second Front on Eve Of Soviets' Revolution

Domei

KUIBISHEV, November 6.—Because a second front was not opened in Europe, the Soviet Union suffered disadvantages in military operations during 1942, declared Josef Stalin, Soviet Premier, in his address delivered at the Red Plaza, Moscow, this evening, on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the Soviet Revolution. Another important point revealed in his address was that the industries of the Soviet Union were all removed east and reorganized. As usual, he severely attacked Germany and Italy in his speech, but made no reference to Japan. He further urged the need of strengthening the alliance with the United States and Britain.

TOJO SPENDS EVENING WITH OLD CLASSMATES

Premier Meets Over 50 Chums Of Military Academy Days At Gunjin Kaikan

Memories of good old school-days when he was just a young cadet were recalled by Premier General Hideki Tojo Wednesday evening when he attended an informal gathering of former classmates with whom he graduated from the Military Academy in 1905.

The meeting of the 17th graduating class of the Military Academy got under way at 6 p.m. Wednesday at the Gunjin Kaikan, Kojimachi Ward, with the attendance of more than 50 of the Premier's former school-chums, including Lieutenant-Generals Sadamoto Iida, Eijiro Ebashi, Ryuhei Ogisu, Seiichi Saheki, Yoshio Shinozuka and Yoshitaka Nomura.

Premier Tojo was given a rousing reception by his old classmates when he appeared at the meeting clad in Japanese attire of "haori" and "hakama."

After toasting Premier Tojo, the members present gathered around the Premier to discuss old times, recalling their various adventures and exploits during school-days.

Mrs. Takeuchi Passes Away

Mrs. Nami Takeuchi, widow of the late Seiho Takeuchi, foremost artist of Japanese painting, who died some time ago, passed away at 1:45 p.m. on Friday at the age of 76, reports the Asahi. Funeral services will be held at 2 p.m. on November 11 at the Kurotani Temple in Kyoto.

AXIS TROOPS SMASH BRITISH IN N. AFRICA

Destroy 90 Tanks and Take Many Prisoners—15 R.A.F. Planes Downed

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, November 6.—German forces are smashing British troops that started an offensive in the North African front, according to reports reaching here from the Egyptian front.

It is said that in one district, British units succeeded in making some advance but the damage they suffered were very great both in men and arms. In this battle, British forces lost 90 tanks, and several hundred soldiers who were taken as prisoners by the Germans.

Meanwhile, the German air units bombed all day yesterday enemy tanks and supply motor cars, and in air battles brought down 11 British fighters, while Italian planes also shot down four enemy planes.

Fuka-Marsa Matruh Battle On

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ROME, November 6.—German-Italian forces have given up the El Alamein front, and having passed Fuka yesterday after advancing along the sea coast, started a fierce battle against the British troops at a point between Fuka and Marsa Matruh, it is announced by the Italian High Command. The battle there is said to be still continuing.

Axis Defending Positions

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BERLIN, November 6.—German military authorities stated that the Axis forces had retreated from the second defense line, in the Egyptian front, on Wednesday.

Early on the morning of November 4, British forces made a large scale offensive activity and the battle continued the whole day. In this battle, the British suffered large casualties, losing many tanks, guns and other arms.

The British attack, however, was concentrated on a small district in the southeast of El Rahaman, which was protected by only small artillery and tank units, and the strength of the British attacking army was ten times that of the defending Axis forces.

Nobunaga Oda Honored

The 360th anniversary commemorating the memory of Nobunaga Oda, famous warrior of the Shokuho Era, was held at 10:30 a.m. on Friday at the Kenkun Shrine at Funaoka in Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.

MURMANSK TARGET OF REICH BOMBERS ON HUGE-SCALE RAID

German High Command Announces Harbor and Railway Facilities Blasted

ENEMY ROUTED IN TUAPSE

37 Soviet Positions Taken in Lake Ilmen Sector After Fierce Battle

Domei

BERLIN, November 6.—A large formation of German heavy bombers and dive bombers carried out a successful air raid on the harbor and railway facilities at Murmansk, according to a bulletin issued today by the German High Command.

The Luftwaffe in the Arctic Sea sector adds the communique, sank an enemy cargo-boat of 6,000 tons, while another enemy ship of the same category was severely damaged.

In Lake Ladoga, the German air force sank one tug-boat and two lighters, inflicting severe damage on one gun boat and six supply-boats.

In the Tuapse sector, many enemy positions were reduced by the Reich forces. The counter-attacks of the enemy were successfully repulsed after bitter fighting.

In the upper reaches of the Terek River, the German-Rumanian combined ground forces, under the protection of the Axis air forces, are gradually pressing the Soviet forces who are offering stiff resistance. In this sector alone, the Luftwaffe shot down 35 Soviet planes within five days.

The fighting within the Stalingrad sector was confined to encounters between the vanguards of both sides.

Along the Don River, the Hungarian troops who crossed the river, reduced a number of enemy positions on the east banks of the river.

At a point to the southeast of Lake Ilmen, the German Army after repulsing the enemy occupied 37 enemy positions. Nine heavy machine-guns and 68 machine-guns were captured.

Soviets Repulse Enemy

Domei

MOSCOW, November 6.—The Soviet Information Bureau, in a war bulletin issued at noon today, announced:

"In the Stalingrad sector, the defenders repulsed the attacks of the enemy tank and infantry corps, and blasted eight German tanks. The Soviet positions in the factory zone have been strengthened.

"The Soviet air force, in the past 24 hours, destroyed seven guns, six trench mortars and 28 high-angle machine-guns of the enemy.

"In the sector southeast of Nalichik, a fierce battle is raging. At a point northeast of Tuapse, the Soviet forces are on the offensive."

Orgionikieje Rail Severed

Nichi Nichi

SAIGON, November 6.—German forces succeeded in cutting off the Orgionikieje-Grozny Railway line this morning and thus have reached the Grozny road, it is reported by OFI today.

German-Rumanian scouting units, another report says, reached a point 15 kilometers north of Orgionikieje and as the result the communication routes from Orgionikieje have been entirely cut off.

Meanwhile, the Soviet resistance is said to be still very strong, and particularly in the west of the city a fierce battle is now being fought.

Soviets Resisting

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, November 6.—The Soviet authorities announced today that Soviet forces are making desperate resistance against the German army advancing toward Orgionikieje at the entrance of the Georgian military road running from the Caucasus to Toblis, it is reported by Reuters from Moscow.

Another report from the front reveals that German units have reached a point 16 to 24 kilometers from Orgionikieje, and the Soviet communication route between the northeastern Caucasus and the southern Caucasus has been interrupted.

Stalingrad Quiet

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, November 6.—No particular development was seen in the Stalingrad front yesterday but German forces made mopping-up activities all day, it is reported from the front.

December 24 Slated For 81st Convention Of the Imperial Diet

The 81st session of the Imperial Diet will be convened on December 24. An Imperial Rescript ordering the convening of the Imperial Diet on December 24 was issued yesterday and promulgated by the Official Gazette this morning.

BRITONS OPEN FIRE ON INDIAN CHILDREN

Use Guns on Boys Who Molested Policeman in Ahmedabad—6 Girls Arrested

Domei

LISBON, November 6.—The British suppression of the Indian national movement is extending over Indian youngsters, according to a dispatch reaching here from Bombay.

In Ahmedabad, the British police fired upon Indian boys who stoned a policeman and six girls were sentenced to 3-month imprisonment for having distributed hand-bills in an anti-British demonstration.

Meantime, in Surat eight National Congress Party members were sentenced to long-term imprisonment for the distribution of pamphlets, while in Bengal a 3,000 rupee mass fine was imposed for the damage inflicted to Government property.

It is also reported that in Allahabad the police seized several shortwave radio receiving sets for secret communication.

British Officers Killed

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, November 6.—A group of Indian soldiers in the two cities of Shikarpur and Jacobabad of Sind Province shot to death British officers and deserted the barracks on Friday, according to a broadcast made from a secret broadcasting station of the India National Congress Party.

The incident took place amidst the raid carried out against the barracks by the inhabitants of Sind Province. The deserters are reported to have communicated secretly with the attackers beforehand.

The two cities are strategically important places along the railway line connecting Punjab and Varachi with Quetta, a strategic point in Western India. Therefore, the defense of Baltistan would be menaced if the disturbance of the Indian troops should aggravate, according to well-informed quarters here.

Messages by Bank Notes

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, November 6.—As a means of secret communication, leaders of the anti-British disturbance in India are making use of bank notes with instructions written on them, it is reported from India.

AIR DEFENSE INSTITUTE TO BE ESTABLISHED SOON

35 Schools Throughout City Will Be Opened by the Organization

The Defense Bureau of the Tokyo Municipal Office and the Tokyo branch of the Dai-Nippon Air Defense Association jointly have worked out a plan to create an air defense institute with the object of strengthening the civilian defense system in the capital, it was revealed Friday.

The institute which will be headed by Lieutenant-General Koichi Komoda, director of the Defense Bureau will open one school in each ward of the city.

According to the present plan, the schools, numbering 35 in all, will be inaugurated on November 16.

The first period of instruction, which is scheduled to begin November 16 and end at the end of December, will be open to a total of 14,500 persons who have been playing a leading part in the civilian defense system. The second instruction period will be commenced in January next year.

Poet's Villa Razed

The villa of Kyoshi Takahama, a famous poet of Haiku, located at Asahi-ga-Oka near Lake Yamanaka in Yamanashi Prefecture, was reduced to ashes in a fire that broke out at 3 p.m. on Friday, reports the Asahi.

I.R.A.P.A. TO LAUNCH MOVEMENT TO PUSH POWER OF FIGHTING

Big Drive to Begin First Anniversary of Greater East Asia War

SEEKS FRONT FOR SURE WIN

All Japanese Must Gird Themselves for Long Battle as December 8 Nears

A powerful political movement to bolster up fighting strength as the War of Greater East Asia enters upon its second year will be launched on a nation-wide scale by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, it was decided at the extraordinary meeting of the standing executives Thursday.

With the first anniversary of the outbreak of the war nearing there has been a growing demand on the part of the members of the Association, especially of the Diet group, that the body, instead of merely confining its activities to assisting in domestic administration, should go further afield and take the initiative in starting a movement to bolster fighting strength, to set up a long-term war structure at home and to enhance and crystalize the political consciousness of the nation at large.

The leaders of the Association have been at great pains to deal with this demand. At the extraordinary meeting of the executives, the following fundamental policies were determined:

1. A new political movement shall be inaugurated by the Association with the aim of bolstering fighting strength, the prerequisite to the prosecution of a long-term war. Concrete steps shall be formulated with the total will of the Association members.
2. In accordance with this total will, a powerful national movement shall be staged in cooperation with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.
3. The first stage of the movement shall be December 8—the first anniversary of the outbreak of the war—and the second stage shall be set for the forthcoming 81st regular session of the Diet.

Yonezo Maeda, standing executive of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, explained the above-mentioned fundamental policies at the meeting of the liaison committee at noon Friday.

"I shall strive for the speedy creation of a powerful cooperative council within the Association in order to deliberate on and formulate concrete policies of the new political movement," he said as the proxy of the President of the Association.

Structure Decision Today

The structure, organization and the personnel of the proposed cooperative council will be decided on at a meeting of the standing executives today.

Cooperation with the Government will, of course, be the basic of the proposed national political movement. As means to carry out the movement, lecture meetings and roundtable conferences will be held in Tokyo, Osaka and other principal centers and then throughout the country for the purpose of increasing to the highest pitch the national zeal to augment fighting strength.

With December 8 as the initial stage of the movement, a prolonged war and total national strength structure will be set up, after which the Association means to give full play to its spirit as a Throne aid body.

It will be recalled that the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association was born of the burning zeal of the whole nation to assist the Throne and to cooperate in the Government policies for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. Since it came into being on May 20 this year, the Association has rendered remarkable contributions to the Government in the field of domestic administration. Concrete policies for the strengthening of the simplification of administrative business, the educational reform, the transfer of control business to the various control bodies, the establishment of relief measures against calamities, etc., were all designed by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association for submittal to the Government.

With the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia close at hand, weightier has grown the gravity of the situation,

(Continued On Page 2)

REICH SUBMARINES INTENSIFY ACTIVITY

German High Command Announces U-Boats Operate Over 8,000 Nautical Miles

BIG PROBLEM FOR ENEMY

Frantic Allies Push Shipbuilding Program but Cannot Replace Losses

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, November 5.—With the war situation on the Eastern Front scheduled to be stalemated soon, the world's attention has turned to the German submarines, the activities of which are now being stage on an unprecedentedly wide scale. Herein, lies an indicator to the new trend of German warfare.

In the past year, according to the German High Command, five announcements have been made each dealing with big-scale achievements of Reich submarines. Within the last few months, these U-boats sunk 83 Allied vessels aggregating 540,000 tons.

Specially noteworthy in this connection is the fact that the sphere of the submarines' operations now extends 8,000 nautical miles from the Arctic Sea to the coast of Africa.

Relative to the above and its significance, Dr. Otto Dietrich. Chief of the Reich Press Bureau, in his recent article entitled Destruction of Enemy Shipping, stated as follows:

Allies Consternated

"The shipping problem, a serious concern of the enemy camp from the start of the current War, is rapidly mounting in its importance as the hostilities proceed. Britain now regards the protection of shipping as a vital question in the war.

"The Allies intend to solve the question merely on the strength of speeding up their shipbuilding program. They are boasting that construction has lately exceeded the tonnage of ships now being sunk by Axis U-boats. The allegation, however, is fragrantly erroneous when the actual situation is considered.

"From the outbreak of the present hostilities up to September, this year, about 24,200,000 tons of Allied shipping were accounted for by Axis submarines, of which the Reich undersea-craft are responsible for 21,300,000 tons. The Allies were supposed at the beginning of the current war to have shipping of some 42,000,000 tons, but since then 7,100,000 tons has been added to this figure. This addition, when compared with the figure of sunken ships, does not even constitute 30 per cent of the losses.

"In the past nine months, from January to September, this year, the Allies lost 8,900,000 tons of shipping due to the action of the Japanese, Italian and German navies.

Replacement Impossible

"Rear-Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, in a recent report, said that his country could build 3,400,000 tons of shipping in one year. This figure will be added to the 1,000,000 tons annually built in Britain and other Allied countries, to make a grand total of 4,400,000 tons which the Allies can commission to make up for their losses. However this does not amount even to half of the shipping sunk by the Axis in one year.

"President Roosevelt is said to have written to Chairman Land on September 25, this year, that the figures he had submitted for the next year's shipbuilding program were mainly for the encouragement of the workers. From this fact alone, we can judge that the American ship-building program is a mere paper-plan. This also testifies to the fact that the United States is now confronted with many difficulties in the realization of her much-ballyhood ship construction plan.

"It is estimated that the Allies now have about 21,400,000 tons of shipping at their disposal. This amount is barely enough to transport daily necessities and carry troops and war supplies to the far-flung sectors of war.

"At the end of World War I, Winston Churchill, confessed that Britain had been narrowly saved from surrendering owing to the success of the German submarines. At this juncture we are firmly resolved to carry the war to a victorious end."

Shansi Forming Police Corps

C.P.S.

TAIYUAN, November 2.—The Shansi Provincial Police Administration is planning to establish a volunteer police force preparatory to the mobilization of the masses for the maintenance of peace and order.

Tai Teh Named Chairman

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, November 2.—The Shanghai Municipal Government has established a purchasing and construction committee, which consists of five members with Tai Teh as chairman.

'O-Bon' in the Philippines

Every year on the first day in November, all the people in the Philippine Islands with the family members gathered together visit the burial grounds to pay their respects to the departed ones. The custom is likened to the 'O-bon' festival of Japan. An all-night ceremony is observed but because of the exigency of war, the watch throughout the night has been foregone. But this has not reduced to a bit the short pilgrimage of the living to the dead as was shown recently when on the set day the people from all walks of life with flowers and candles visited the cemeteries and tidied the graves and surroundings, returning to their homes by seven in the evening, the time they were given to return.

Press Comments

Saturday, November 7

TOKYO SHIMBUN—What Morality Dictates
NICHI NICHI—Anglo-American Inhumanity Cannot Be Permitted
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Dwindling Support of Roosevelt

What Morality Dictates

TOKYO SHIMBUN—War may be war but the spirit of morality which is rooted deep in humanity can never be wiped out. Nay, warfare in itself is sometimes the strongest manifestation of the moral sense. It is only a people that obeys the laws of Heaven and loves humanity who can develop a really strong fighting power. For it is the privilege of only those thoroughly imbued with the moral sense to feel that righteous wrath which shakes the soul and moves men to deeds of astounding valor.

As a matter of fact, the Anglo-American allies have mobilized all available propaganda machinery to circulate exaggerated or fabricated yarns of enemy atrocities in order to fan the hatred of their peoples. The methods employed by the United States in the War of Greater East Asia have been true to this traditional policy of theirs but, alas, the majority of the American people simply cannot feel any soul-shaking resentment toward the Japanese race. They cannot do so because they have no full confidence in the moral integrity of their Government and there are no facts of any sort to prove that the Japanese have acted contrary to morality.

Thus it is that the United States Government has hit on a new line of policy, that of striking fear into the hearts of the American people. It has ample material in this respect, such as the disastrous defeats suffered at Japanese hands and the lack of confidence on the part of the people in the moral integrity of their Government. Fear is strongest in a person with a skeleton in his closet.

Of Anglo-American atrocities there is no end but those committed by the United States toward the Japanese residents since the commencement of hostilities are a case in point. Dr. Honda's death has already been reported. Other tales of barbarism have been brought by those who returned on the exchange ships. The Japanese residents of America obeyed the laws of the land even better than Americans themselves, developed farmlands and carried on trade.

That the American authorities and people should subject them to intolerable insults, even physical violence and torture and treatment fit only for cattle may be explained by their desire to "take it out" on the weak and helpless for their shameful defeats in actual warfare but there can be no doubt that such inhuman and irrational actions would help them not one whit in their endeavor to turn the tide of war.

The same can be said of the attitude of Britain. The ill-treatment of German prisoners of war at the time of the Dieppe landing action and the signs of meting out similar treatment to Italian prisoners of late all show that the British desire to satisfy their cowardly craving for revenge for the unfavorable turn in the war situation.

On the part of Japan and the European Axis nations they have unilaterally repudiated the unfair Versailles system but they have scrupulously followed the dictates of international law and morality for the protection of the prisoners of war or enemy nationals living in their countries. They have done so not because they are afraid of the United States or Britain but they are obedient to the laws of Heaven and love humanity. It is but a dictate of morality that the Imperial Government has for the third time lodged a protest with the United States and British Governments through a neutral government against ill-treatment of Japanese nationals in America. It is only what common humanity demands.

Anglo-American Inhumanity Cannot Be Permitted

NICHI NICHI—The Imperial Government lodged vigorous protests with the United States and Britain for the inhuman treatment of Japanese nationals in their countries but as no visible improvement was forthcoming it has compelled to file another protest. The German and Italian Governments are also understood to be intending to protest against the ill-treatment of German and Italian prisoners of war by Britain. The Imperial Government is to act also in that matter, as stated in the Foreign Office announcement made yesterday, by way of manifesting goodwill toward our allies.

The problem is quite a grave one. Time was when Americans and Britishers boasted of their being inhabitants of Christendom and acted as if they were teachers of humanity. We had the impression that even among the decadent Anglo-Saxons their leaders at least would know what humanity meant. Their treatment of enemy nationals under the stress of war has shattered all our illusions as to the vaunted Christianity of the very didactic Anglo-Saxons.

The cowardly actions of the American flying officers who raided Japan in April betrayed the sorry moral stuff of which Americans are made and the subsequent reports of atrocities against helpless Japanese nationals in America have confirmed our belief that the raiders who machine-gunned children represented the character of Americans in general.

Can it be, on the other hand, that Americans and Britishers are so blinded by self-conceit as to think that no matter how they treat enemy nationals their own nationals in enemy countries would remain safe and sound? Many Americans and Britishers are in the hands of the German and Italian Governments. The number of those under the protection of the Imperial Government should be fully known to Washington and London. Are they not of their own flesh and blood? Or is it that they don't give a straw what happened to them? We Japanese abhor the circumstances that have made us ask such a question. We live by humanity and morality. We have an ancient saying that even a hunter doesn't kill a bird which has taken refuge in his bosom. Such is our psychology. But the panic-stricken and cowardly Americans and Britishers compel us to ask such a question. It is a most deplorable situation.

Dwindling Support of Roosevelt

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The so-called interim elections in the United States which had attracted the world's attention as to the point of how Roosevelt's war policy would be reflected in their outcome, as anticipated, have resulted in the extension of Republican influence. Roosevelt and his party, in facing the late election campaigns, had completely hidden the fact of America's defeats in the war. They had cried a counter-offensive against Japan and spread false reports of America's victory in the South Pacific. But despite all these efforts made on their part the Democrats have tasted miserable defeat almost everywhere they fought in the election. Thus the fact of the nation's distrust in Roosevelt has been indicated in the stern, cold figures of the election returns.

Although the election of members of the Senate which is America's central political force was confined to only one-third of its entire members, the Republicans won 38 seats as against the 57 of the Democrats. Again, in the election of members of the House of Representatives, although the erstwhile margin between the Democrats and the Republicans was 258 and 165 respectively, the Republicans have now regained 44 seats, thus remarkably narrowing down the margin between the two parties.

Tomas Dewey, a Republican, who in New York on which the Roosevelt regime is strongly grounded has been successfully elected its governor beating his Democratic adversary, John Bennet, immediately after his election, pledged his support of Roosevelt as well as his efforts to be made in the cause of America's prosecution of the war.

Herbert Hoover, a Republican elder, also clarified his attitude to support the Roosevelt administration by issuing a statement to the effect that whichever side, the Democrats or the Republicans, might win victory in the elections that would in no way alter the United States' policy for prosecution of the war and that the efforts made by the two parties throughout the election campaigns would prove nothing but a force to strengthen American fighting power. In short, the very fact that America is fighting this war is obviously eclipsing any possible rivalry and strife that may exist between the two major political parties in that country.

The matter of the influence of the two parties as manifested as a result of the interim election just conducted is merely an internal issue. However, it is quite possible that Roosevelt should tactfully utilize the war supporting policy of the Republicans as evinced in the present election to further strengthen his dictatorial principle and cause all the Government departments to be placed on a steady war footing. Even in the United States which was the hotbed of freedom and individualism with the two-party system as the basis of politics, the war was sufficient to cause the barriers of the two parties to be removed, to bring up a new structure for the full prosecution of the war. In view of this fact, we ought to become more cautious so as to be prepared to face the altered situation.

Salvaged Enemy Ship To Sail E. Asia Seas; Named Kuching Maru

Domei

KUCHING, Borneo, November 5.—Successfully refloated by the Nippon Salvage Company under the direction of the Japanese Military Administration in Borneo, a 1,400-ton British merchant vessel soon is expected to be in service again as the Kuching Maru. The freighter was scuttled in the Sarawak river by its crew shortly after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The vessel was refloated on September 14 and taken to Shonan, where the ship has been undergoing repairs which will be completed soon.

INDUSTRY RETURNS TO 'NEW' HONGKONG

Rapid Recovery Evidenced With Exchange of Commodities Between Island and Sphere

Domei

HONGKONG, November 6.—The manufacturing industry in Hongkong, which was crippled by the outbreak of hostilities, is now recovering rapidly along with the promotion of the interchange of commodities between this island and other parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The first to recover has been the shipbuilding industry. The Hongkong Shipyard is now working at full capacity under the direct management of the Government-General. A survey conducted by Domei reveals that both the shipbuilding and repairing operations at the yard are progressing most satisfactorily.

Next came the various public utility enterprises which recovered within two months of the outbreak of war. Principal among them are the power plant, the gas works, the tramcar service, the ferryboat service, the telephone service and the water works.

All these enterprises are managed directly by the Government-General. The bus service, which was for a time under the direct management of the Government-General, is now managed by a Chinese concern.

Already more than 700 medium and small-scale industrial enterprises under Chinese management have been licensed by the Government-General to resume operations. The textile mills are now assured of supply of cotton yarn from Central China while the rubber factories will obtain their materials from the Shonan area. Raw materials for the fats and oil mills are being secured from North and South China.

With a view to facilitating the recovery and expansion of the manufacturing industry, the authorities of the Government-General have adopted a policy calling upon the various manufacturers to organize control and raw material distribution associations.

Asahi Scribe in U.S. Publishes Jottings Of Camp Experience

(Continued from Page 1)

labor in the snowy sector around Jasper in the Rocky Mountains.

"The hatred and hostility of the Anglo-Saxons against the Japanese, which have been all the more intensified by the victories scored by Japan, are now being concentrated upon the Japanese internees there.

"In the period when this reporter was being interned in America, more than a dozen Japanese in the camps in various places in America died of illness or of vexation or were shot dead. Therefore, the fate of the 300,000 Japanese remaining in America after the diplomats' party evacuated is indeed gloomy.

"However, our fellow-countrymen there must be living bravely with the victory of their fatherland as their only hope and guiding light, braving the hardships they are forced to suffer.

"Immediately before the exchange ship set sail for home in middle June, thousands of the internees gave a hearty send-off. Without showing any sign of grief, they lined up in front of the camps and sang "Hotaru-no-Hikari.""

Matsui Tours Kiangsu

C.P.S.

NANKING, November 2.—Great satisfaction over the conditions of peace and order in Northern Kiangsu was expressed by General T. Matsui, Supreme Military Adviser to the National Government, following his return from an inspection tour in connection with the reorganization of the North Kiangsu Headquarters of the National Military Commission.

The Model 75 J Addresser can print a different address with each turn of the handle.
Abe Shoten
4 Awajicho, 1-chome
Kanda-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Kanda (25)
(3460)

360 Women Teachers Apply for Positions In Southern Regions

More than 360 women teachers have applied to the Education Ministry for the chance to go to the Southern Regions as instructors of the Japanese language and customs, according to the Yomiuri. Out of the above total, only 30 will be selected by the authorities, the paper revealed. Nearly 150 candidates were weeded out on Wednesday by written examinations in English and Japanese. Those remaining took another test Thursday morning. The final results will be announced shortly. Voicing the determination of the candidates, one attractive woman teacher declared "We don't mind dying in a foreign land if we can be of some service to our country."

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR SCHOLAR ON SHINTO

Rites for Late American Student Of Shintoism Due at Tama Cemetery Today

Memorial service for the late Joseph Warren T. Mason, American student and devotee of Japanese Shintoism, will be held at 2 p.m., today, at the Tama Cemetery, reports the Nichi Nichi.

Arrangements have been made by Dr. Tetsujiro Inoue, Maruhiro Minakawa, Hisaichi Shimomura, Shinichiro Imaoka and Motosaburo Takada, editor-in-chief of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, who have been engaged in the construction of the tomb for the late Mr. Mason with funds collected from the late Shintoist's acquaintances.

Mr. Mason was a newspaperman. While engaged as a reporter in England at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, he became interested in things Japanese and began to study Shintoism which he thought to be the vital element of the so-called Japanese spirit. Later he became a devoted Shintoist.

The late Mr. Mason, together with his wife, visited this country three times since 1932 and paid homage at the Grand Shrines of Ise and the Izumo Shrine.

Prior to his death in New York, he made a will wishing to be buried in the soil of Japan. His remains were sent to this country in August last year.

Memory of Keiichi Ura, Pioneer Exponent Of 'Asia for Asiatics,' to Be Perpetuated

To perpetuate the memory of Keiichi Ura, who, together with Teifu Suganuma, pioneer in Japan's southward drive, and Teisuke Oki, patriot during the Russo-Japanese war, stands as one of the distinguished men born in Hirado, a monument will be erected in the compounds of the Kameyama Shrine in Hirado.

The unveiling ceremony will be held on November 20, with Eiji Yasui, former Education Minister, Sachio Tomeoka, former chief of the Metropolitan Police, and other notables present.

The project to honor the outstanding patriot was started by Kunzo Hanawa, noted scholar on Hirado history, Keizo Matsuura, adviser of the Peking North China Commission, Tsunenobu Tatara, of the Koa-juku in Hsinking, Yoshiaki Sasaki, of the Greater Asia Construction Society in Tokyo, and by the leading citizens of Hirado.

Keiichi Ura was born in Nishinokubo in Hirado, Nagasaki Prefecture, and was graduated from the Senshu School in Tokyo in the 16th year of Meiji (1883) following which he became a newspaper correspondent. Associating with notable patriots he began to stress Greater Asiaism and went to China in 1887 believing that it was necessary to remake China and lay the foundations of East Asia.

Given an important mission to perform in Hsinking Province, he penetrated into Lanchow from Sian disguised as a Chinese merchant and thence into vast unknown regions beyond. Unfortunately all trace of him was lost after this time. However, his zealous spirit to construct a Greater East Asia makes him qualified to be honored as a pioneer in the construction of Greater East Asia.

Toa Ryoko Sya
(Toa Tourist Bureau)
All Kinds of Travel Facilities to Everybody

HEAD OFFICE:
1, Marunouchi 1-chome, TOKYO
Managing Director: Mr. J. Takaku
Tel. Nos.: Marunouchi (23) 4141-5

PRINCIPAL LOCAL OFFICES:
TOKYO:
Tokyo Station, Imperial Hotel, Mitsukoshi (Nihombashi and Shinjuku), Matsuya, Matsuzakaya (Ueno), Takashimaya and Shirokiya Department Stores, etc.
YOKOHAMA:
Boekikyokai Bldg., near Customs Pier; Nozawaya Depart. Store, etc.
OTHER OFFICES:
Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hiroshima, Shimonoseki, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Toyama, Taihoku, Fusan, Keijo, Dairen, Mukden, Hsinking, Harbin, Tientsin, Peking, Shanghai, etc.

CHIANG TAKES OVER AUTOCRATIC POWER

(Continued from Page 1)

reality nothing more than a consultative body, the plenipotentiary powers being entirely in the hands of Chiang the absolute ruler.

That the Council holds a democratic appearance is an indication of the intention of the Kuomintang to place the responsibility of anti-Japanese resistance on other parties than itself and also on the people at large with the aim to strengthen its power.

Chiang Applies Pressure

In this connection, Chiang has used various measures. He put pressure on the councilors representing the Communist Party and democratic parties at the general meeting, decreased the councilors from cultural and economic bodies by amending the decrees of the Council last May and increased the representatives of Tibet, Mengchiang and overseas residents, who are practically unable to take part in the election.

Since Wang Ching-wei, who acted as chairman of the Council at the first and second meetings of the first term, quitted Chungking, Chiang has assumed the post and has given full scope to his despotic power.

Though the resolutions made at the last session which ended on October 31 are not known, the following are considered to have been the highlights of the proceedings.

As regards diplomatic policies, Foreign Minister T. V. Soong, who recently returned to Chungking from America, and Chungking Ambassador to London Wellington Koo made reports concerning the international situation. Interpellations were prohibited with the exception of some complaints regarding the foodstuffs, transportation, communication and industrial policies.

Thus the autocratic nature of the People's Political Council, which had so far maintained the people's confidence with the name of democracy, is considered to have been bared for what it really is.

209 G.O.P. in House

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 6.—The recent election held in the United States resulted for the House of Representatives as follows: Democrats 221, Republicans 209, Progressives 2, Farmer-Labor 1, Labor 1, and unknown 1.

TO LET
One GOOD OFFICE room of 100 tsubo in the former Settlement from November.

A few unfurnished houses in the best part of hills, & Offices in the central part of business section.

We have property for sale & clients to buy same.

APPLY TO
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents & Chartered Accountants
26 NANIWA-MACHI, KOBE.
Tel. Sannomiya 780, 1423 & 1424
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

L. CAUDRELIER
WINE & PROVISION MERCHANT

ESTABLISHED 1870

NO. 1, KITANAGASA-DORI 3-CHOME
(TOR ROAD),
KOBE

Japan Times Advertiser
Published by
The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 252, 258.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 203, 482, 3887, 3888, 5828, 7002. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo" Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1775.
YOKOHAMA, 167 Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 3240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3870-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.50; six months, [illegible]; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, [illegible] six months, ¥43.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

I.R.A.P.A. to Launch Movement to Push Power of Fighting

(Continued from Page 1)

In order to prosecute a protracted war and to be prepared against possible American-British counter-attacks, fighting strength must be heightened up and construction must be guaranteed.

Keen interest is centered on the proposed national movement which aims to attain these ends with the Government, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association bound by indivisible unity. The drive is worthy of attention as marking a significant turning point in the Yokusan political movement and as a gigantic step forward toward achieving the goal of that movement.

JAPANESE 'GO' PLAYERS RETURN FROM CHINA TOUR

Five 'go' players of the Nippon Kiin, a national society of 'go' players, headed by Kensaku Segoshi, (player of the 8th rank) returned to Nagasaki yesterday from a goodwill tour of China, according to Domei.

Speaking of the tour, Mr. Segoshi said. "For about a month we coached the 'go' game to people in various cities in China, including Shanghai and Nanking. We did not meet any strong players, most of them being a little better than amateurs in Japan.

"Inasmuch as a branch of the Nippon Kiin has been established in Shanghai, we hope to visit China from time to time to coach and elevate the standing of the game in that country."

THE
Sumitomo Bank
LIMITED
Head Office: OSAKA
Capital Subscribed ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 63,610,000
President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI
HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yawata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto
FOREIGN OFFICES:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN
KOBE BRANCH:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 41-44
KYOTO BRANCH:
Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: HONKYOKU (2) 2111-2115

Office: 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: MASAO TAKAHASHI

MORNING EDITION

Japan Times Advertiser

MORNING EDITION

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

No. 15,663 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

GERMANS HALT STRONG DRIVES IN EL ALAMEIN

Reich Forces Shift Lines in Two or Three Places

DEVELOPMENTS WATCHED

Large-Scale Tank Warfare Now Raging in Central Sectors Of Egyptian Front

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BERLIN, November 5.—A strong Axis defense in the face of powerful British offensives with a comparatively small force is the feature of the situation on the El Alamein front since Monday.

Disclosing the shifting of the Axis front to the second defense line, the German High Command on Wednesday said:

"The Axis forces are putting up a strong defense against powerful British forces. At two or three points the Germans withdrew to prepared second defense positions according to plan.

"This the British are publicizing as a British penetration of German positions. Desert warfare is like a sea battle. An advance or a retreat from just one or two points does not mean penetration. We are watching the situation with implicit faith in that gifted strategist, Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel."

Italian Announcement

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ROME, November 5.—In connection with the war situation in Egypt, the Italian High Command said today that, after a severe day-long combat started at dawn on Wednesday between the Axis and Allied tank and infantry units at a point between El Alamein and Bir Fuka, the Axis forces made a strategic withdrawal to a new position.

Australians Cut Off

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ZURICH, November 5.—Australian infantry units on the Egyptian front which happened to advance to the coast line and which reached the rear of the German defense positions, had their contact with the rear cut off by the German 90th light tank division.

The northern sectors no longer are included in the theater of war. In the central sectors, the British have opened a volley of gunfire, with a succession of tank units being mobilized, and a large-scale tank combat is in full swing for the first time.

The result of this tank combat being watched with keen interest, with observers expressing the belief that it will be a decisive factor in deciding the final outcome of the fighting of this sector.

Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel, as usual, is adopting a positive offensive strategy against the British onslaught.

Combined German-Italian infantry units are engaging the De Gaullist and Greek troops in the southern sectors.

Berlin circles say:

"The British are in for a decisive battle. Both sides attach great importance to the current combat. The Egypt campaign, however, is a difficult one to bring to speedy conclusion. With operations seriously restricted, both sides are suffering heavy casualties. This is going to be a protracted battle."

British Command Silent

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

STOCKHOLM, November 5.—The British are asserting that the situation on the North African front is progressing in their favor, according to reports received here from London.

Counting on aid by their fleet which is attempting an advance along the coast, the British are concentrating their offensives on the coast lines.

The Daily Telegraph boasted: "In the offensive during the last weekend, the British forces encountered the German 90th motorized division, the most efficient unit under Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel, and scored considerable results."

British experts say: "The British heavy tanks, the 25-pound guns and the new anti-tank guns are the best in this class of ordnance at present."

The British High Command; however, is silent on the situation in Egypt.

Her Imperial Majesty to Visit Army and Navy Hospitals Soon

Ministries to Announce Dates—Gracious Benevolence Manifested on Numerous Occasions—Bandages And Chrysanthemums Granted

Her Majesty the Empress, who has granted personally-made bandages and sent chrysanthemums from the Imperial Gardens at Shinjuku to the wounded on many occasions, and who has graciously gone on numerous visits to Army and Navy hospitals, will again in the near future honor the sick and wounded with Her Imperial Majesty's visit to various Army and Navy hospitals, it was learned Friday.

The names of the hospitals and the dates upon which they will be honored by Her Imperial Majesty's benevolence will be announced by the War and Navy Ministries soon after preparations have been completed. Her Imperial Majesty's first visit to a military hospital was on April 14, 1932, when Her Imperial Majesty graciously visited the Tokyo First Garrison Hospital.

Since the outbreak of the China Affair, Her Imperial Majesty honored the Army Medical School and the Tokyo First Army Hospital on November 12, 1937, the Yokosuka Naval Hospital on November 17, 1937, the Temporary Tokyo Third Army Hospital situated in Kanagawa Prefecture on April 1, 1941, and the Yokosuka Naval Hospital on April 2, 1941.

On May 18, 1941, on the occasion of Her Imperial Majesty's visit to Kyoto, Her Imperial Majesty graciously visited the sick and wounded at the Kyoto Army Hospital. Thus the coming visit of Her Imperial Majesty will be the seventh granted by Her Imperial Majesty.

FIGHTING RENEWED IN CAUCASUS REGION

German Forces Crush Soviet Tank, Infantry Units Along Terek River

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ZURICH, November 5.—Activity returned to the Caucasus front with fierce combats being staged in Grozny, Orgionikieje and over the swamps in Kalmyk between the Volga and the lower reaches of Terek.

After reducing Nalchik, the Germans crushed several Soviet infantry divisions and two or three Soviet tank divisions in an engagement along the upper reaches of the Terek. Moscow admits the German advance in this area.

Grozny is now in jeopardy. The offensives launched against the flank of the German forces by the Soviet units under Marshal Simeon Timoshenko have been reportedly repulsed.

Expressing concern over the Caucasus situation, the London Times said that the German activities are menacing the mountain roads in the Caucasus and the oil fields behind them.

TRADE AGREEMENT MADE BETWEEN HONGKONG, P.I.

Barter System Will Be Used For the Settlement of Future Accounts

Domei

MANILA, November 6.—As a step toward accelerating the interchange of staple commodities within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, an arrangement has been completed by authorities of the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines and the Japanese Government-General in Hongkong for the export of industrial raw materials from the Philippines to Hongkong in exchange for imports of daily necessities from the former British Crown Colony, it was revealed today.

According to the present arrangement, the Philippines will ship to Hongkong hemp, leaf tobacco, copra, coconut-oil, sugar, etc., while Hongkong will export to the Philippines cigarettes, paper, tea, straw mats and other products.

It is understood that the barter system will be adopted for settlement of accounts in the trade transactions with prices based on official prices in Japan Proper.

JUDICIAL MEETING PLANNED

Japanese Jurists to Attend Parley In Nanking Next Year

C.P.S.

NANKING, November 7.—To enhance the efficiency of the judicial organs of China, Lo Chun-chiang, Minister of Justice, will convene a meeting of all superintendents, lawyers and jurists from January 4 to 6, 1943, for an exchange of views on the judicial problems of China.

For the purpose of ensuring Sino-Japanese cooperation in the administration of justice, eminent Japanese jurists will be invited to attend the conference.

REICH TROOPS DEFY HARDSHIPS IN AFRICA

Many Trying Ordeals at El Alamein Fail to Lower Their Fighting Spirit

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, November 4.—The German troops, stationed at El Alamein, North Africa, are undergoing all hardships which come from the peculiar topographical conditions of the sector without any abatement in their fighting spirit, it was revealed here today by a member of the German Propaganda Corps posted at the same front.

"Our servicemen on the front are defying the baffling circumstances under which they are now placed and are stronger than ever before," he said. "The heat on the desert plains has subsided a little, but there are still many other factors to make the life on the front exceedingly painful."

The propaganda officer's report is summarized as follows:

"There are many positions in the desert plains in North Africa, but all are scattered widely apart without direct communications. Among all of these positions, the most prominent is the one at El Alamein, whose importance mainly lies in the fact that it is only about 130 kilometers away from the delta at the mouth of the Nile.

"To the east of this El Alamein position, 60 to 70 kilometers away, the British troops are taking up their stand, armed with abundant weapons and other strategic materials, and presumably determined to protect the Nile delta at any cost. Not far away from this position lies the noted marsh of Kattara which is from 20 to 30 meters below sea level, with a width of 100 kilometers and a length of 300 kilometers.

"The defense of the position consists of a number of forts and many mines buried in the neighborhood. One conspicuous advantage of the same position over all the others is that it is located on a level which commands a full view of all the surrounding areas.

"This position was captured by the German troops under the command of Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel in May this year as they advanced toward the Nile delta.

"The desert on which the position is built is covered with many small pebbles and fragments of rock. The soldiers dig their individual shelters at night and camouflage them with stones. A little to the south the desert presents a different sight, with the surface more smooth and smaller pebbles making up the crust of the desert. It is in this part where often a cleft of 15 to 30 meters in depth is to be found. In summer, these openings are filled with rain water. The clefts found near the Kattara marsh are much deeper, often measuring 20 meters. These complicated conditions render the life of the soldiers there undesirably difficult.

"The severe life in the desert, however, makes our men strong and persevering. All the officers and men, protected with simple devices, live under the scorching sun. They must generally keep absolutely still under the menace that the slightest stir on their part will expose them to firing from the enemy positions."

U.S. ELECTIONS MIRROR APATHY OF THE PEOPLE

Foreign Minister Tani Points To Big Decrease in Number Of Votes Cast

ROOSEVELT SLIPPING

Spokesman Hori Points to Gains by Republicans to Back Up Statement

The fact that in the U.S. Congressional elections held on November 3, only 33,000,000 votes were cast as against 49,000,000 in the 1940 elections, representing a decrease of 16,000,000 votes, is sufficient evidence to prove that the American nation is rapidly becoming indifferent to domestic politics, said Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani in his report at Friday's Cabinet meeting.

Basing his report on the elections' returns up to Thursday and also stressing the significance of the overwhelming victory of the Republicans over the Democrats in the gubernatorial elections, Mr. Tani declared:

"Grave significance was attached by the U.S. Government to the recent Congressional elections. On November 2, on the eve of the elections, President Roosevelt in a radiocast speech stressed that the whole nation was under obligation to cast their votes in order to proclaim to the world that even under this war, on which America's national destiny is staked, Constitutional government—the ideal of democracy—would be carried on.

Reduction of 16,000,000

"The votes cast total 33,000,000 as against 49,000,000 in the 1940 elections, showing a reduction of 16,000,000. This is proof enough of the widespread apathy on the part of the nation toward domestic politics.

"The division of power, as revealed in the returns up to Thursday, is as follows:

House of Representatives:

200 seats were won by Democrats (a decrease of 67).

185 seats were won by Republicans (a gain of 23).

Senate:

Thirty-two seats, one-third the quorum, were fought for, of which 14 went to the Democrats and 15 to the Republicans.

"Eight Democrats and 15 Republicans were elected State Governors. Noteworthy in this connection is that in the election of the State Governor of New York, Thomas Dewey, Republican, defeated John Bennet, Democrat, by a very wide margin.

"Then, too, the Republicans overwhelmed the Democrats in California, Michigan, Connecticut, Iowa, etc., all important States from the point of domestic politics.

"Spectacular as has been the Republicans' comeback, supremacy is still in the hands of the Democrats, and it is not to be expected that the result of the elections will bring about any substantial change in the United States' war policy."

F.D.R. Losing Popularity

Commenting on the results of the United States Congressional elec-

(Continued on Page 2)

STRONG PROTESTS FILED WITH AMERICA, CANADA; WARNING SENT BRITAIN

British Maltreatment of German War Prisoners Assailed

CHANGE DEMANDED

Foreign Office Authorities Say Refusal Will Affect Japan's Treatment of Britons

A statement warning the British Government to reconsider its inhuman treatment of German prisoners of war with the liability of the Japanese Government reconsidering its treatment hitherto of British prisoners in accordance with International Law was issued by Foreign Office authorities at 7 p.m. Friday.

The statement said that the Japanese Government had been informed by the German Government of the inhuman treatment given to German prisoners of war by the British authorities, and also of the latter's intention to extend retaliatory measures to the Italian prisoners of war.

The Japanese Government "cannot but view" the development of such affairs with grave concern, the statement said.

The statement pointed out that the Japanese Government, actuated by consideration of humanity, had up to the present respected the principles contained in the International Law governing the Conduct of War and had done everything in its power regarding the treatment accorded to the numerous British prisoners of war in its hands. However, unless the British authorities alter their attitude, the Japanese Government would be compelled to reconsider its treatment hitherto accorded British prisoners of war, it added.

Text of the statement follows:

Having been informed by the German Government of the inhuman treatment given to the German prisoners of war by the British authorities and also of the latters' intention to extend retaliatory measures to the Italian prisoners of war, the Imperial Japanese Government cannot but view the development of affairs with grave concern.

Needless to say, the Japanese Government, actuated by consideration of humanity, have, up to the present, respected the principles contained in the International Law governing the conduct of War and have done everything in their power with regard to the treatment accorded to the numerous British prisoners of war in their hands.

The Japanese Government hereby call the serious attention of the British authorities that, in the event of the British Government failing to alter their attitude on this question, the Japanese Government would be compelled to reconsider, in conjunction with retaliatory measures by the German Govern-

(Continued On Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, November 7, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

Simplifying Administrative Affairs

SANGYO KEIZAI—There must first be an efficient administrative service if the measures necessary to adjust and strengthen the nation's wartime structure are to be enforced effectively. This was in the mind of the Government when it recently set itself to adjust the administrative machinery by reducing the personnel of various Government offices and by abolishing bureaus and sections which were not directly concerned with the operation of the nation's basic policy. The administrative reform, a very sweeping one, which was effected by the Government, is to be lauded. The circumstances surrounding the country compelled the Government to carry out the measure. But this is no whole explanation of its act. If the Tojo Cabinet lacked initiative and originality, the question of the reform of the administrative service which had been standing for a long time would not have solved itself. It is encouraging to think that we have a Cabinet having the courage to face admittedly difficult questions.

The Government has simplified the administrative machinery. The next question we expect it to take up is to simplify administrative affairs themselves and improve the standard of administrative officials. In this connection we attach great importance to the fact that the special committee of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association appointed for the purpose has agreed on plans for measures for simplifying administrative affairs.

It is heartening to learn that the Cabinet, at the meeting on November 6, decided to take steps to give effect to the measures which have been approved by the special com-

(Continued on Page 2)

TEXTS OF PROTESTS

Protest to U.S.

The text of the Japanese Government's protest to the United States Government follows:—

The Japanese Government having received reports from Japanese subjects repatriated from the United States by the exchange vessels, are astonished at the most inhuman cruelty and insult inflicted upon them by the United States authorities in the course of their arrest, examination, internment and transport. The United States Government have thereby violated their solemn declaration to apply, as far as possible, to interned non-combatants the provisions of the Convention relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War signed at Geneva in July, 1929. The Japanese Government, therefore, do hereby lodge a most emphatic protest and demand the United States Government's serious consideration of the matter.

(I) Arrest and Internment

1. (a) Many Japanese subjects aged over sixty have been interned, and not a few of them being over eighty, the average age of the Japanese subjects interned is fifty-four or fiftyfive at many an internment camp. These aged internees are treated equally with those who are in the prime of life in respect of housing, food and discipline, and no special consideration for their age is accorded them.

(b) The three Japanese subjects who died at Fort Missoula, Montana, viz., Messrs. Seiichiro Itoh, Kameki Kinoshita and Shigekazu Hazama, had been invalids from before their arrest but no allowance was given them on account of ill-health. Hazama, especially, was operated upon at Los Angeles to remove a cancer of the rectum, and had been progressing very unfavorably when he was arrested. He was carried away from his sick-bed, and in his railway journey to Missoula he was for three days and three nights forced to sit in a compartment the windows of which were shut and blinds were lowered. Consequently his illness was rapidly aggravated and he succumbed on the 1st of March.

(c) Mr. Sasaichi Katoh, a resident of Los Angeles, who was wounded in the right eye by a motor-car accident, was not allowed to see a doctor before he was arrested and carried to the internment camp at Tajanga. He was later allowed to go out to consult an oculist, but the Los Angeles authorities, instead of allowing him to receive medical treatment, imprisoned him and took him to Santa Fe. Thus it became too late for any treatment to be efficacious, and Mr. Katoh lost the sight of his injured eye.

2. From these facts it cannot but be concluded that in the internment of Japanese civilians the United States Government are paying not the slightest regard to their age or condition of health. In the internment of United States citizens, the Japanese Government are giving generous consideration to their age and health, and only a very few who are aged over sixty have been interned and that only for special reasons. The Japanese Government call the serious attention of the United States Government to the fact that they have committed an act of inhumanity by interning a large number of Japanese civilians of advanced age or suffering from serious illness on no justifiable ground and by placing them in such a condition as to cause them unbearable pain and expose their life to danger. The Japanese Government demand that the United States Government immediately release those aged and invalid internees.

(II.) Treatment Accorded in the Course of Arrest and Transport

1. The Japanese civilians interned in the United States have in the course of their arrest and transport been treated by the United States authorities in the following manner:—

(i) The greater number of those who were arrested in the region along the Pacific coast were sent to the place of detention in handcuffs, and some of them, despite their old age over sixty, were even chained to the motor-car. They were put in narrow and filthy detention rooms of the Immigration Office or local Police Stations. They were subjected unnecessarily to insulting maltreatment. In the course of their arrest, transport, and examination they were frequently beaten and kicked. The following are only a few out of the many instances of such brutal treatments.

(a) Those who were arrested in San Francisco and detained at the Immigration Office on the 7th of December, 1941, were allowed to have a walk outdoors for an hour only once in ten days.

(b) Thirteen Japanese subjects who were arrested at Los Angeles on the same day were jammed into a narrow stifling prison cell with a capacity for two persons, consequently experiencing great difficulty even in performing their natural functions. The next day they were sent to the Federal Penitentiary at Terminal Island, without breakfast or lunch till six o'clock in the afternoon. On their arrival at the prison, they were kept standing in the open air for nearly three hours, and their persons were rigorously searched in an insulting manner for several hours in a cold fireless room, and they were forced to undergo a humiliating disinfecting process. Then they were clothed in a convict uniform and were forbidden to wear their own overcoats even when they were outside in the rain. When some of them carried food to their ailing friends through the prison yard, they were not allowed to cover the food-trays to protect them from the rain.

(c) The Japanese subjects who were interned at the Lincoln Heights Jail, Los Angeles, were put in dark cells together with convicts, and for two weeks were not allowed either to see the sunlight or to go into the open air. Food was given only twice a day, and it consisted mostly of boiled beans. Consequently, those who were of old age or delicate constitution became ill on account of the lack of nourishment and the contaminated air of the cells.

(d) Special mention must be made of Mr. Rikita Honda, a physician, who was arrested at Los Angeles at the outbreak of the war and committed suicide in a solitary cell of the Immigration Office on the 14th December. It appears that he was under special suspicion owing to the fact that he was the President of the Los Angeles Naval Association (Kaigunkyokai). But this Association is a mere social club. He had nothing to conceal from the examining official. He advised his compatriots detained at the Immigration Office to answer honestly and uprightly the questions put to them by the examining official. These facts admit of a most grave suspicion as to the circumstances leading to his suicide.

(ii) (a) A member of the staff of the Japanese Consulate in Los Angeles, who was in a very feeble condition convalescing from illness, was, when sent from Fort Missoula to White Sulphur Springs, handcuffed and chained to bed as if he were a hard criminal. As he witnessed that the immigration officer received the handcuffs from his superior when departing from Fort Missoula, there is no doubt that this maltreatment was ordered by the internment camp authorities.

(b) When interned civilians were transferred from one internment camp to another, they were treated as if they were convicts. Soldiers loaded their guns with ball-cartridges in their presence, and they were forced to walk to the station while the soldiers levelled the guns at them and crowds of people looked on.

2. In interning United States civilians, the Japanese Government have been careful not to take any other measures than are necessary for restraining their personal liberty; they have never been handcuffed, nor have they ever been examined or treated like criminals. The Japanese Government are unable to see on what ground the United States Government felt justified in treating

(Continued on Page 2)

Inhuman Treatment of Japanese Nationals Denounced

DEMAND REMEDY

Notes List Instances of Outrages Committed; Explanation Wanted

The Japanese Government in the latter part of October again lodged strong protests with the Governments of the United States and Canada, vigorously demanding reconsideration of their inhuman treatment of Japanese nationals and the taking of remedial steps, it was revealed by the Foreign Office on Friday afternoon.

Simultaneously the Foreign Office released the texts of the protests which were made through a neutral Power protecting Japanese interests.

The protests were filed in view of the establishment of fact that the American and Canadian authorities have applied severe and inhuman measures in the treatment of Japanese nationals, and that they are even now continuing them, a statement issued by the Foreign Office Friday afternoon said.

Protest to British India

It was also revealed in the same statement that the Japanese Government had in the middle of last September also lodged a vigorous protest against "extremely inhuman" treatment of Japanese nationals in British India.

Against the compulsory removal of Japanese residing in the Pacific Coast of the United States to its interiors, the Japanese Government made a "most vigorous" protest to the American Government in the latter part of July, the statement revealed.

The Foreign Office statement pointed out that Japanese nationals have been outrageously treated, notwithstanding the well established fact that the Japanese Government has been extending "very fair and humane" treatment to prisoners of war, civilian internees and other enemy nationals in general since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. It said that this fact has been clarified by various reports of representatives of the International Red Cross Committee as well as by the radio broadcasts and communications of the enemy nationals themselves.

The protest to the American Government said that the Japanese Government has been astonished at "the most inhuman cruelty and insult inflicted" upon Japanese subjects by United States authorities in the course of their arrest, examination, internment and transport, on the basis of reports received from Japanese nationals repatriated from the United States by exchange vessels.

By so doing, the United States Government has violated its solemn declaration to apply as far as possible to interned non-combatants the provisions of the Convention to the Treatment of Prisoners of War signed at Geneva in July, 1929, the protest said.

Reconsideration Demanded

"The Japanese Government, therefore, do hereby lodge a most emphatic protest and demand the United States Government's serious consideration of the matter," the note to the American Government said.

The note then under various categories listed instances of maltreatment of Japanese nationals and reiterated the Japanese Government's demand for remedial measures.

Under the category of "Arrest and Internment," it said that in the internment of Japanese nationals the American authorities gave no consideration to those aged, over 60 years old, and to the sick. It was pointed out that the average age of Japanese internees is 54 or 55 at many of the internment camps, and that the aged internees are accorded the same treatment with those in the prime of life regarding housing, food and discipline.

Three Japanese subjects, who died at Fort Missoula, Montana, viz, Sei-

(Continued On Page 2)

ASIA WRITERS VISIT NAVAL AIR STATION

Planes and Technique of Fliers At Kasumigaura Strongly Impress Scribes

Concluding their three-day conference, the leading writers of Greater East Asia currently visiting Tokyo were invited to the Naval Air Station at Kasumigaura on Friday and there marvelled at the technique of the Naval fliers, learned the intricacies of blind flying, and admired the long rows of new-type planes.

Leaving Ueno Station at 7 a.m. on a special train, 42 writers, led by Kan Kikuchi and including three women, Mrs. Wu Ying, from Manchoukuo, Chiyo Uno and Tsuyako Abe, arrived at the Arakawaoki Station at 8:20 a.m. after a trip during which much of the conversation was carried on with the help of interpreters. Official cars from the naval air station awaited the Co-Prosperity Sphere writers and carried them swiftly to Kasumigaura.

At Kasumigaura, the commander of the Naval Air Station welcomed them and said, "This is the home of the Naval Air Forces. Those who have served and are serving meritoriously in the War of Greater East Asia and those who have died gloriously in action, all have served at one time or another at this field."

Representing the writers, Kan Kikuchi replied, "We do not know how to express our gratitude in being allowed to visit this air station. All of us have been busy ever since coming to Tokyo, and even last night did not retire until after 12, but nothing could keep us from getting up at five o'clock this morning to come here."

Following this the group worshipped at the Kasumigaura Shrine and prayed for the repose of the souls of those who fell while on duty, and for victory, and then watched the intense training of the Naval fliers. They looked with awe at the fundamental training for blind flying, and with evident admiration at the various types of new planes lined up along the field.

At 11:30 a.m., after marvelling at the furious combat training, the writers entered the officers' dining room and dined with the officials of the air station. In the afternoon they left for the Tsuchiura Air Station.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee of the Association.

Relief for Thai Flood

ASAHI—Thailand was visited by a great flood in July and August this year, inundating more than 20 prefectures. Even in Bangkok most streets have been submerged since October 4. The Japanese Government has lost no time in expressing its great sympathy toward the Thai people and in deciding to send clothing, foodstuffs, provisions and daily necessities representing ¥5,000,000 in value, to that country. This efficient step taken by Japan is to be lauded, for it is another manifestation of Japan's close friendship with Thailand.

It need not be emphasized that Thailand entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with Japan immediately following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and has fully steeped itself in the task of constructing Greater East Asia in unison with Japan. The subsequent development of the situation resulted in the conclusion of a Japanese-Thai currency agreement and a Japanese-Thai cultural agreement.

Thus, the relations of the two countries have been bound more firmly than ever through military, economic and cultural pacts. Interchange of culture and spiritual understanding have thus cemented their relations all the more. The two countries now are putting forth all efforts for the firm establishment of Greater East Asiatic culture, thereby tightening the bonds binding the two nations

Japan's relief for the Thai flood is a manifestation, pure and simple, of Japan's fraternal feeling of sharing both joys and hardships with Thailand. In deep appreciation of Japan's sympathy, the Thai Ambassador in Tokyo in his note addressed to Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani expressed that he is quite sure that the friendly relations of Japan and Thai will be permanent.

Hankow Holds Exhibition

C.P.S.

HANKOW, November 2.—The Wuhan Fine Art Association and the Japanese Army Press Bureau have opened an East Asiatic Cartoon Exhibition here at the Hankow Art Gallery.

Correction

The last line of the article concerning the posthumous promotion of Colonel Kiyosaku Namba in Thursday's paper reading "He died of illness in the Southern Regions on October 26" should have read "He passed away suddenly while on official duty in the Kanmon district".

Asia Writers Visit Kasumigaura

Having been granted special privilege, 42 leading writers of Asia who participated in the recent three-day conference visited the Naval Air Corps at Kasumigaura Friday and were strongly impressed by demonstrations of blind-flying as well as by the long rows of gleaming new-type aircraft as shown above. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

TEXTS OF PROTESTS

(Continued From Page 1)

Japanese civilians in such a cruel, inhuman manner as hereinabove stated.

The Japanese Government lodge a most emphatic protest against the insulting and inhuman treatment accorded to Japanese civilians by the United States authorities, and demand the United States Government to furnish a detailed report concerning the circumstances which led to the death of Mr. Rikita Honda.

(III.) Torture at Internment Camps

1. In examining interned Japanese civilians, the United States authorities took such illegal actions as follows:

(a) At Fort Missoula, some Japanese civilians, who entered the United States prior to 1924 without passports, were beaten, kicked, forced to keep standing for hours running, and given no food, in order to extort from them a false confession that they entered the country after 1924. Owing to this brutal maltreatment, they fell unconscious, and they were forced to sign documents, which were described as their depositions but the contents of which they knew nothing about. There are also reported numerous cases of insulting treatment at the same camp.

(b) At Fort Lincoln the examining official knocked down and kicked a Japanese civilian and broke his two upper front teeth.

2. The Japanese Government desire to notify the United States Government that they are most gravely concerned about the above-mentioned inhuman acts of violence on the part of the United States authorities, and demand the United States Government's reply in explanation of these outrages. The Japanese Government further demand the United States Government to take adequate and effective measures in order to prevent the recurrence of such events.

(IV.) Compulsory Labor at Internment Camps

1. (a) The authorities of the internment camp at Fort Missoula, Montana, alleged that the application of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention to the internees entails obligation on the part of those interned to offer gratuitous labor for the "upkeep and maintenance" of the internment camp, and that the internment camp does not only mean the enclosed compound but include all the constructions and equipments belonging to the camp. Thus they ordered the Japanese internees to clean the stable in which horses owned by the camp officials were kept, and to help build a Japanese garden and a swimming pool which were under construction outside the camp ground. They threatened the Japanese internees that unless they voluntarily went to work there would ensue unpleasant consequences. Nothing was said about the compensation for their work.

(b) At the internment camp at Santa Fe, New Mexico, where labor was wanting owing to a strike of the local trade union, the authorities tried to compel the Japanese to build barracks for internees in spite of their opposition.

(c) There are also instances of the internees having been put to such labor not directly related to their maintenance as the cleaning of the offices of the camp officials or the cooking and table service for these officials.

2. The above-mentioned stable in which horses of the camp officials are kept are not an integral part of an internment camp for civilians. The above-mentioned garden and swimming pool, being situated in a place to which the internees have no access can in no respect form part of the camp. The Geneva Convention contains provisions stipulating labor for the purpose of the administration, management, and maintenance of internment camps, but there are no provisions concerning the supply of labor for building new camps. Moreover, it is needless to say that labor supplied by the internees should be such as is directly related to their subsistence and comfort. Therefore, the above-said reasons given by the internment camp authorities have no foundation. In putting Japanese civilian internees to unjustifiable labor, the United States Government have contradicted their statement made in the Note addressed to the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs by the Swiss Minister in Tokyo under the date of the 24th March, 1942, to the effect that the United States Government have never imposed compulsory labor on interned civilians and that they have no intention to do so in future.

The Japanese Government, therefore, enter a protest against the above-mentioned measures taken by the United States Government, and demand that the United States Government immediately cease the enforcement of the above-mentioned labor imposed on the Japanese civilian internees and pay adequate compensations to those who have hitherto been put to such labor. The Japanese Government further demand the guaranty of the United States Government that they will not take such measures again.

(V.) Treatment at the Departure of the Exchange Ship

1. In the Agreement concluded between Japan and the United States regarding the exchange of diplomatic and consular officials, etc., it is stipulated that the examination of the luggage of non-official evacuees shall be "lenient," and that their persons shall not be searched (vide paragraph 20 of the United States Government's reply received by the Japanese Government on the 11th February). There are instances in which the United States Government have clearly violated their pledge on these two points:—

(a) At the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City, on the 10th June, and at the internment camp at Ellis Island from the 7th till 9th June, Customs officials and members of the F.B.I. relentlessly and recklessly examined the possessions of the Japanese evacuees, and they made no scruple to break or damage them in the course of examination. They went to such extremes as breaking open watches, cutting open the lapels of coats, and ripping up belts. They spent four or five hours in the examination of two or three packages of articles. They seized a large quantity of articles of various descriptions including watches, cameras, fountain-pens, cigarette-lighters, clothing, etc. They seized not only every written or printed scrap of paper including note-books, address-books, and etc. but also blank sheets of paper, not excepting even wrappers of soap. They also seized all chemicals including aspirin tablets. No receipts were given for these seized articles.

(b) On the 11th June at the above-said hotel and internment camp the luggage was throughly examined when the persons of all the evacuees were also searched in an insulting manner. They were made stark naked, and even a plaster applied to a wound was stripped off. Some of the evacuees had their hair searched. Woman were also made naked by women examiners, and many of them were subjected to the most humiliating search.

2. The Japanese Government most emphatically protest against such deliberate and flagrant violations of the stipulations of the Exchange Agreement, especially against the unlawful seizure of the evacuees' belongings without giving them receipts therefor and the most insulting and inhuman search of the persons of the evacuees. The Japanese Government demand the United States Government to offer an explanation for these outrages and to return the unlawfully seized articles to their owners.

Protest to Canada

The text of the Japanese Government's protest to the Canadian Government follows:

November 6, 1942

The Japanese Government have received the following report concerning the compulsory removal of the Japanese residents from the Pacific coast region ordered by the Canadian Government following upon the establishment of protected areas in the same region:

The Canadian Government, by the Order of the Governor-General dated the 14th January, 1942, declared certain areas on the Pacific coast of the depth of 100 miles to be protected areas, and early in February ordered all the enemy aliens of conscription age (males aged from 18 to 45) residing in the same areas to evacuate by the 1st April. It was decided that the male Japanese subjects among those evacuees should be employed in road construction in the Rocky Mountains around Jasper, Alberta. The Canadian Government pretended to invite volunteers for work, but the fact was that each evacuee was forced to sign a contract purporting to be made that he was offering labor of his free will, and from some evacuees, who refused for reasons of health, etc., consent was extorted at the point of a revolver. Those who were engaged in the road building were provided with no housing accommodation but were put in shabby railway-vans and given insufficient food. In short, they were forced to live like a herd of cattle. Later on the scope of evacuation was enlarged, and all the Japanese residents were ordered to evacuate, and even aged people as well as women and children were compulsorily removed to barren, waste lands in the interior.

The Japanese Government cannot but infer from the above report that the intention of the Canadian Government is to deprive all the Japanese residents in Canada of their means of subsistence on the pretext of the establishment of protected areas, and send them to the interior, severing men from their wives and children, and put them to hard compulsory labor, and force aged people and women and children to live in wild, desolate places apart from the heads of their families. This is an unprecedented outrage of humanity.

It is an established international usage generally observed among civilized nations that enemy civilians should not be put to any compulsory labor of any kind in any circumstances. Moreover, the Canadian Government declared at the outbreak of the war that they would apply, as far as possible, to the interned civilians the provisions of the Geneva Convention relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War. The above-mentioned measures taken by the Canadian Government are contrary to both the general principles of international usage and the declaration of the Canadian Government. The Japanese Government made a similar declaration to that of the Canadian Government, that they will, on condition of reciprocity, adhere to the provisions of the Geneva Convention. It is to be mentioned that the Japanese Government have not imposed on any Canadians, whether interned or not, any compulsory labor of any kind.

The Japanese Government, therefore, lodge a most emphatic protest against the inhuman measures taken by the Canadian Government in regard to the Japanese residents in Canada, and demand the Canadian Government immediately to cease the enforcement of compulsory labor imposed on the Japanese evacuees. The Japanese Government also demand from the Canadian Government a report on the measures of protection accorded by the Canadian Government to the Japanese evacuees such as to protect the property left behind by them, allow them to make use of it, supply them with adequate housing accommodations and proper means of subsistence at the places where they have been conveyed, relieve the aged and the poor who have been severed from the heads of their families, and to furnish them with the means of medical treatment and education.

STRONG PROTESTS SENT U.S., CANADA

(Continued From Page 1)

ichiro Itoh, Kameki Kinoshita and Shigekazu Hazama, all males, had been invalids from the time before their arrest but no allowance was given them on this account, the protest said. Hazama, especially, it was pointed out, had undergone an operation at Los Angeles for removal of cancer of the rectum, and had been making very favorable progress when he was arrested. He was carried away from his sick bed, and during his railway journey to Missoula, he was for three days and three nights forced to sit in a compartment, the windows of which were shut and its blinds lowered. Consequently, his illness rapidly worsened, and he died on March 1.

Contrariwise, the protest said in the internment of United States citizens, the Japanese Government is giving generous consideration to their age and health, and only a very few who are over 60 years old have been interned and that for special reasons. An immediate release of aged and invalid Japanese internees was demanded of the United States Government.

Japanese Handcuffed

Under the category of "Treatment Accorded in the Course of Arrest and Transport," the protest said the greater number of those arrested in the Pacific Coast region were sent to their places of detention in handcuffs, and some of them, despite their advanced age, were even chained to automobiles. In other words, they were treated as hard criminals.

Thirteen Japanese subjects who were arrested at Los Angeles on December 7 were jammed into a prison cell with capacity for two persons; transferred the next day to the Federal Penitentiary at Terminal Island without breakfast or lunch until 6 o'clock in the afternoon; subjected to insulting search and humiliating disinfecting process; and garbed in convict uniforms.

The protest made special mention of the case of Rikita Honda, a physician, who was arrested at Los Angeles at the outbreak of the war and who committed suicide in a solitary cell of the Immigration Office a week later. Pointing out that Dr. Honda was apparently under special suspicion because he was president of the Los Angeles Naval Association, which is a mere social club, the protest said grave suspicion is entertained as to the circumstances leading to his suicide. It was pointed out that he had nothing to conceal from the examining official and he advised his compatriots detained at the Immigration Office to answer honestly the questions put to them by the examining official.

The protest demanded that the United States Government furnish a detailed report concerning the circumstances which led to Dr. Honda's death.

In interning United States civilians, the Japanese Government has been careful not to take any other measures than necessary for restraining their personal liberty; they have never been handcuffed, nor ever examined or treated like criminals, the note said.

Brutal Treatment

Under the category of "Torture at Internment Camps," the protest said at Fort Missoula, some Japanese civilians, who had entered the United States prior to 1924 without passports, were brutally treated to extort from them false confessions that they had entered the country after 1924. At Fort Lincoln, it was said, the examining official knocked down and kicked a Japanese civilian and broke his two upper front teeth.

Under the category of "Compulsory Labor at Internment Camps," the protest demanded that the United States Government immediately cease the enforcement of forced labor on Japanese civilian internees and to pay adequate compensations to those hitherto subjected to such labor. At one instance, it was pointed out that internees at Fort Missoula were forced to clean the stable in which horses owned by camp officials were kept, and to help build a Japanese garden and swimming pool which were under construction outside of the camp ground and to which the internees had no access.

Under the category of "Treatment at the Departure of the Exchange Ship," the protest charged the United States Government with having violated their pledge given in the exchange agreement stipulating that the examination of luggage of non-official evacuees shall be "lenient" and that persons shall not be searched. It said that at the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City, on June 10, and at the Internment camp at Ellis Island from June 7 to 9, the Customs officials and members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation "relentlessly and recklessly" examined the possessions of the Japanese evacuees, and made no scruple to break or damage them in the course of examination.

The protest added that on June 11 at the same hotel and internment camp, the luggage was thoroughly examined "when the persons of all the evacuees were also searched in an insulting manner." It said they were made stark naked, the women by women examiners.

In its protest, the Japanese Government demanded an explanation for these outrages and to return the unlawfully seized articles to their owners.

Canadian Acts Denounced

In its protest to the Canadian Government, the Japanese Government said Japanese subjects, from 18 to 45 years of age, who were compulsorily removed by April 1 from the Pacific Coast region, were forced to sign contracts purporting that they were offering labor on their free will in road construction in the Rocky Mountains around Jasper, Alberta. From those who refused to sign on account of reasons for health, consent was extorted at the point of a revolver, the protest said.

These evacuees who were engaged in the road building were provided with no housing accommodations but were put in shabby railway-vans and given insufficient food. In short, they were forced to live like a herd of cattle, it was said.

The scope of evacuation was subsequently enlarged and all Japanese residents were ordered to evacuate, with even aged persons as well as women and children forcibly removed to barren, waste lands in the interior, the note said.

The Japanese Government cannot but infer from the aforementioned report, the protest said, "that the intention of the Canadian Government is to deprive all Japanese residents in Canada of their means of subsistence on the pretext of the establishment of protected areas, and send them to the interior, severing men from their wives and children, and put them to hard compulsory labor, and force aged people and women and children to live in wild, desolate places apart from the heads of their families."

The Japanese Government lodged a most emphatic protest against the foregoing which it denounced as "an unprecedented outrage of humanity."

The text of the statement of the Foreign Office in reference to the protests to the governments of the United States and Canada regarding the treatment of Japanese nationals issued at 5 p.m. Friday follows:

The fact that the Japanese Government have been extending a very fair and humane treatment to prisoners of war, civilian internees and other enemy nationals in general since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia is clear in the light of the various reports of the representatives of the International Red Cross Committee as well as by the radio broadcasts and communications of the enemy nationals themselves. Moreover, this fact is recognized by the Governments of the enemy countries.

Notwithstanding this fact, the treatment of Japanese nationals by the authorities of the enemy countries and the countries of inimical character has frequently been unreasonable and unwarranted, in consideration of which the Japanese Government have on various occasions in the past taken the necessary steps to remedy the situation. The compulsory removal of the Japanese residing in the Pacific Coast to the interior is an act which the Japanese Government regard particularly with the most serious concern, with respect wherewith our Government in the latter part of July lodged a most vigorous protest with the Government of the United States and the developments concerning which they have since watched closely and carefully.

According to the detailed and comprehensive study made by our Government of the reports of our nationals who recently returned from the United States and Canada on the first exchange vessels, the fact that American and Canadian authorities have applied severe and inhuman measures in the treatment of our nationals, and even now are continuing them, has been clearly established.

The Japanese Government, therefore, made in the latter part of October, further protests to the governments of the two countries through their protecting Power vigorously demanding that they reconsider their treatment and take the necessary steps to remedy it.

In view of the fact that the treatment of our nationals in British India has been extremely inhuman, and therefore cannot be left unrectified, the Japanese Government also lodged a vigorous protest in the middle of September last.

POSTHUMOUS HONOR GRANTED TO KIYOURA

Funeral Services for Late Count to Be Held on November 10

In recognition of his meritorious services to the State, His Majesty the Emperor graciously conferred the Junior Grade of the First Court Rank on the late Count Keigo Kiyoura.

Upon hearing of the Count's passing, Their Majesties the Emperor, the Empress and the Empress Dowager graciously sent messengers to the Kiyoura residence at Omori in Tokyo to express Their Imperial Majesties' condolences.

Funeral services for the late statesman who died Thursday afternoon at his ville in Atami, will be held at the Tsukiji Honganji Temple at noon on November 10 according to Buddhist rites, it was announced Friday.

The services will be in the charge of a special funeral commission headed by Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, former Home Minister, who was a close friend of the late statesman.

Meanwhile the remains of the late Count Kiyoura arrived at his residence in Omori at 11 a.m. Friday. The coffin bearing the late statesman's body, was seen off by more than 500 residents of Atami at the station when it left for the capital early in the morning.

Interned at Zentsuji

O. A. Pearson, 41, Commander (retired) of the U. S. navy and captain of the President Harrison which ran aground in the East China Sea after being chased by the N.Y.K. liner Nagasaki Maru at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia, was interned at the Zentsuji War Prisoners' Camp on Friday, it was announced by the Zentsuji Division the same day.

U.S. Elections Mirror Apathy Of the People

(Continued from Page 1)

tions, Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular press conference of foreign correspondents on Friday, declared that the considerable gains of the Republican candidates, mostly in the House of Representatives, show that the present administration, in spite of its expensive political campaign in which it sacrificed men and fleet, is rapidly losing its popularity among the American people.

Mr. Hori further said that the American people, through the elections, are expressing their distrust in the Roosevelt Administration whose policy invited an unnecessary war and whose operation of war has resulted in nothing but continuous defeats.

Warning Sent Britain On Prisoners Question

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, with a view to obtaining the reconsideration on the part of the British Government, the treatment hitherto accorded to the British prisoners of war in their hands, from the view-point of humanity and friendly relations with their Allied nations, who are now jointly engaged in the prosecution of the war.

Satisfaction Guaranteed
Lowest prices Prompt and Careful Cleaning and Repair Services
We sell and buy New, Used, Rebuilt Machines. A Large Stock on Hand
Also Japanese Typewriters
NITTO Typewriter Co.
No. 2 Nichome, Yurakucho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

High Class Permanent Wave by our expert always gives full satisfaction.
RIYOKAN
BEAUTY SALON
MADAME ENDO
Excellent machines—Modern equipment
No. 1, Ginza 7-chome, Kyobashi-ku.
Tel. Ginza 57-1172

CAMERAS
WANTED TO BUY
at attractive prices
ASANUMA PHOTO STORE
Marunouchi Bldg., ground floor,
Tel. 23-3953, 3954

KAMAKURA KAIHIN HOTEL
TEL. NO. 4 & 331
55 MINUTES FROM TOKYO, 25 MINUTES FROM YOKOHAMA

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL, LTD.
6 BUND, KOBE, JAPAN
The Well Known Hotel For Its Hospitable Service and Excellent Cuisine.
UNDER THE SAME MANAGEMENT
NIKKEBUIL & SINKOBUIL RESTAURANT
Two Popular-Priced First-Class Restaurants in the Business Center
S. KANO, Managing Director

BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH
with BIOLEBER
an extract from animal livers and several essential vitamins combined, is especially effective in increasing blood corpuscles to combat the following:
Anaemia, Adynamia, Insufficient Secretion of Breast Milk, Tubercular Diseases, Physical Weakness.
PRICE: ¥2.00, ¥5.50, ¥16.00
BIOLEBER
OHKI COMPANY
Head Office: Kazityo, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.
Branches: Awazimati, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Tatsaochang, Tunganmen, Peking, China.

THERAPOL
(P-Aminobenzolsulfonamid)
COLDS, ● PNEUMONIA, ● TONSILLITIS, ● PAROTITIS. ●
It sterilizes the germs of suppurative diseases, pneumonia and influenza within our bodies and proved highly efficacious for COLDS, PNEUMONIA, BRONCHIAL CATARRH, TONSILLITIS, PAROTITIS last winter by practical administration,
DAIICHI Seiyaku Co., Ltd.
3-chome, Edobashi, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.
Packets of 6, 20, 100 Tablets
At all leading drug and dep't stores

GENERAL AGUINALDO and PHILIPPINE FREEDOM

By Carmen Aguinaldo Melencio

Travel on Foot 200 Km.

It was a regular calvary for them. Indescribable were the sufferings, hardships and miseries underwent. ney had to travel on foot rough mountain fastnesses over a stance of 200 kilometers, Aguinaldo imself oftentimes being attacked fever. They passed through Mt. untis, Tagaytay, Paliparna, alapad-na-Bato, down to Guadalupe. ney forded the Pasig River near ariquina and San Mateo and then ossed the mountains of Montalban, o Norsagaray, Angat and Minuyan, province of Bulacan. At Mt. Purav, Montalban, they came across a small olumn of Spanish troops commanded by Lt.-Col. Miguel Primo de Rivera, nephew of the governor-general. The revolutionists here were able to surround the Spaniards who suffered great losses.

Aguinaldo at last arrived at Biac-na-Bato. Here he established his headquarters. From there he got in touch with revolutionary troops in other provinces and directed their operations. He called upon the people to resist Spanish soldiers and exhaust them by guerrilla warfare. He also made the demands of the Filipinos more specific. General Primo de Rivera countered by repressive measures only to swell the ranks of the insurgents. The situation soon became alarming again for the Spaniards and Primo de Rivera began to look around for means of checking Aguinaldo's power. For this purpose he utilized Pedro A. Paterno, a rich Spanish mestizo, educated and talented, who was well known to the Spanish Government for he had mediated between them and the Filipinos in previous troubles and had been awarded the Grand Cross of Isabela the Catholic for his services.

In the meantime, on November 1, 1897, a provisional constitution for a Philippine Republic patterned after that of Cuba was promulgated by the insurgents in Biac-na-Bato, signed by General Aguinaldo and by all the other delegates.

Paterno Was Loyal

Pedro Paterno was faithful to his commitment and was persistent. He visited General Aguinaldo several times at Biac-na-Bato with several companions, counseling termination of the insurrection in exchange for reforms and indemnity which the Spanish Government was ready to grant. Aguinaldo at first flatly refused to accept peace terms but was finally won over by prominent revolutionary leaders, headed by General Mamerto Natividad, in order to avoid further bloodshed and sufferings. A peace settlement was arranged by which reforms were to be granted. It was signed on December 14, 1897 under the following terms and conditions: (1) That General Aguinaldo and his companions were free to reside in Hongkong. (2) Eight hundred thousand Mexican dollars were to be paid to him and the other leaders, part of which was to be applied to persons and families suffering as a result of the war. The indemnity was payable in three instalments. (3) To guarantee faithful performance, two Spanish generals were to be held by the revolutionists as hostages until the first installment of 400,000 Mexican dollars was paid. (4) The revolutionists were to lay down their arms. (5) The following reforms were to be instituted in the Islands: (a) the suppression of all religious corporations, at least the inhibition of the religious orders from all intervention in civil administration, (b) the establishment of political and administrative autonomy; (c) general amnesty for all rebels and guarantee for their personal security and from the vengeance of the friars and parish priests; (d) freedom of the press to denounce official corruption and blackmailing; (e) representations in the Spanish Parliament; (f) abolition of deportation of political suspects.

Many of the political conditions were not however put in writing, on the request of General Primo de Rivera, who asserted that otherwise the treaty would be too humiliating for the Spanish Government; he guaranteed on his word as a gentleman and officer, the fulfillment of the same.

In December, 1897, General Aguinaldo and several other leaders, 42 in number, left Biac-na-bato and entrained from Calumpit to Sual, Pangasinan, and thence they were transported to Hongkong on a Spanish steamer "Uranus" in company with Governor Primo de Rivera's nephew, Colonel Miguel Primo de Rivera, and some Spanish officers as hostages.

General Primo de Rivera paid the first installment of 400,000 Mexican dollars while the two Spanish generals were still detained as hostages. The revolutionists fulfilled the conditions of delivering up arms but the Spanish Governor-General failed to comply with the rest of the conditions, namely, the payment of the other installment, the suppression of the friars and the reforms agreed upon. What was worse, General Aguinaldo received a letter from the nephew and private secretary of the Captain-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Miguel Primo de Rivera, informing him that neither he nor his companions could ever return to Manila.

Patriotic Junta Formed

So the revolutionists in Hongkong organized the Patriotic Junta in order to deliberate on the next step to take, riots soon broke out again in the Islands, discontent spread, and the uprising flared anew in Cebu and in Luzon. Pillage and plunder ensued. A large portion of the steam railway was torn up, the cable was cut in different stations and lighthouses were destroyed, priests were assassinated and the Spanish garrison raided. As a result, General Primo de Rivera Basilio Augusti succeeded him.

Aguinaldo was very strict with the money received from the Spanish government. He compelled his companions to live in cheap boarding houses and restricted their expenses. He wanted to save as much of the money as possible for any eventuality. Because of this strictness he was sued in court by one of the exiles, Artacho by name. The suit did not prosper.

In April, 1898, when Aguinaldo and his companions were still in Hongkong, the Spanish-American War broke out. General Aguinaldo immediately took advantage of the situation which he considered very favorable to the cause of the Philippine revolution. He conferred with Consul Wildman in Hongkong and also went to Singapore to enlist the aid of Consul Pratt and others. He communicated with other insurgent leaders in Manila and opened negotiations with dealers in Hongkong for the purchase of arms and ammunitions. After various conferences with Wildman, Admiral Dewey became convinced that the aid of the insurgent leaders was necessary in the prosecution of the Spanish-American War and Aguinaldo's return to the Islands was decided upon.

General Reaches Cavite

On May 18, 1898, Aguinaldo and his staff arrived in Cavite aboard the SS McCullough. Admiral Dewey received him on board the SS Olympia, after which he was allowed to land in the Cavite Navy Yard and to organize an army. He immediately issued a manifesto calling upon all Filipinos to take up arms again against the Spaniards. He then took possession of many stacks of arms found in the Spanish arsenal at Cavite. Numerous volunteers soon placed themselves under his command. With this initial army Aguinaldo began to attack the Spanish troops and shortly afterward captured 5,000 prisoners, 4,000 Mauser and Remington rifles and 2 machine-guns.

In the other provinces, the revolutionists also successfully destroyed the last vestige of Spanish power.

Admiral Dewey was kept advised of all Aguinaldo's movement. He was allowed to pass by water, on launches flying the Philippine flag, such recruits, arms and ammunitions as were necessary and also take needed arms and ammunitions from the arsenal at Cavite. Aguinaldo also furnished Admiral Dewey with copies of his proclamations.

In time, Manila was in a state of siege. Admiral Dewey's squadron maintained a strict blockade and the insurgents pressed upon the city from all sides on the land. The Spanish planned a coup and secretly sent emissaries to Aguinaldo with propositions, compromises and pledges. Paterno addressed a manifesto to the Filipinos stating that Spain was a true friend and advising that the Filipinos struggle side by side with her. A Consulting Assembly was formed to push the movement. But Aguinaldo promptly issued a decree forbidding Filipinos to take any part in the proposed assembly and warning that any Filipino associating himself with or assisting the Spaniards would be considered a traitor and dealt with accordingly. The intended coup failed.

Freed From Spain

On May 24, 1898, he had established a dictatorial government. On June 12, 1898, he called together an assembly of local leaders and prominent citizens and proclaimed Philippine independence from Spain in the presence of American high officials. He instructed the inhabitants of the towns to disregard Spanish power and treat all prisoners humanely and in accordance with the practice of civilized nations.

On June 23rd, Aguinaldo formally organized a revolutionary government with the framework of a constitution for a republic and created a Cabinet consisting of four secretaryships: Foreign Affairs, Navy, Interior, War and Finance. The constitution drafted, contained 33 articles relating to various functions, penalties and regulations to govern the army and the inhabitants.

In order to be able to devote his time to military operations, General Aguinaldo offered to resign as President of the Revolutionary government. But all the copies of the manifesto of resignation were hidden or destroyed by his followers and never reached his public.

Things stood thus until the occupation of Manila became imminent. On August 9th, General Merritt issued a general order to enter the city, copies of which were sent to General Aguinaldo. The occupation of Manila was agreed on between General Merritt and Admiral Dewey on the 13th. Early in the morning, however, of August 13th, Aguinaldo was notified by General Anderson not to let his troops enter Manila without the permission of the General Commander. Aguinaldo replied that it was too late, that his forces had already been ordered into action. Several thousand insurgents accordingly succeeded in entering Manila and fought sometimes side by side with the Americans and sometimes in detached companies. The evening of August 13, 1898, General Anderson notified Aguinaldo that trouble threatened between the two forces and that the insurgents should not force themselves into the city. Aguinaldo, greatly disappointed, wrote General Anderson stating that the insurgents had long been besieging Manila and that it was not prudent to issue orders to the contrary. He requested that his troops be allowed to occupy the city.

Merritt Issues Notice

The next day, August 14th, General Merritt issued a proclamation addressed to the people of the Philippines in which he stated that the United States had not come to wage war upon the Filipinos, that the existing laws would be administered by the officers of the United States, that the ports would be open to trade, that property rights would be respected. Aguinaldo insisted, nevertheless, that if his troops were withdrawn from Manila, he should be allowed to hold Paco and Malate, also certain convents in the city, that the United States should exercise sovereignty only over the city and not over the rest of the Islands.

General Anderson referred the demands to General Merritt who conferred with Admiral Dewey. Admiral Dewey in turn cabled Washington for instructions. Washington replied that there must be no joint occupation of Manila and that the insurgents and all others must recognize the authority of the United States and that all means necessary to that end be used. General Merritt submitted the reply to General Aguinaldo, required Aguinaldo to withdraw his troops from the city and added that it was impossible for him to make any promises in the event of a conclusion of a treaty of peace between Spain and the United States, but that Aguinaldo could rely upon the beneficent purposes of the United States.

(To Be Continued)

Shanghai Plans Health Drive

SHANGHAI.—The Shanghai Special Municipality will launch a large-scale hygiene campaign in the 13 districts under its jurisdiction with Nantao as experimental district.

N. CHINA PEACE ZONE IS BEING SOLIDIFIED

Model Communist Destruction Regions Created by Army, Other Groups

With the rapid reconstruction work in North China, Chinese Communist power and influence in northern areas has become exceedingly negligible. In view of the important part to be played by North China in the successful prosecution of the current war Japan is not only exerting her utmost for the preservation of peace and order, but proper measures for the development of the northern areas are being speedily carried on. A minute account of the construction progress in North China was recently dipatched by a Nichi Nichi correspondent in Peking as follows:

The Chungking regime is now placed in an isolated position despite its vain bluff of keeping up a forceful resistance against the Japanese Forces. The Communist army is also losing its power rapidly, due to the formidable and successful attacks launched by the Imperial Forces. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Chungking regime was greatly weakened as the regular army was continuously dealt a devastating blow by the Japanese Army. In addition, the powerful attacks on the front districts of Chahar, the military base of the Communist army, successfully brought about the decline of the Communists.

Disorder Breaks Out

As a result a serious disorder broke out in the Communist army which necessitated a reorganization of its internal organs by a reelection of committee members. On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the outbreak of the China Affair, on July 7, the central committee of the Chinese Communists, published the following two issues, namely, first, "Statement on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the anti-Japanese action," and second, "Memorandum to the Communists in the anti-Japan resistance base and to the military officers of the 8th Route Army and the New Fourth Army." Thus the Communist committee members ordered their colleagues to re-confirm the joint action of the Chungking regime and the Communist army and also to launch a great political operation for the two months. In accordance with these issues, the Communist army in various areas postponed its armed offensive for the time being and concentrated its power on the development of political operations. They caused internal trouble in the armed forces as they instigated the public not to obey the conscription regulation, or to participate in the campaign of collection scrap iron and steel and in the construction of highways and ditches. They also encouraged a disobedience movement against the Japanese Army.

However, contrary to their expectations they met with a firm rebuff and again had to resort to the former strategy of "armed operation". On September 5, Communist headquarters of the northern regions definitely declared their intention of resorting to a guerrilla strategy to the political and military organs of the Communist party. No great action has been staged yet but when this Communists' action is viewed, it is obvious that they are scheming to defend and camouflage their weakening power.

It is important to watch what activities the Communists in North China will carry out. The Communist army must be totally crushed, in order to give a full play to North China in building up an industrial base of Greater East Asia. With this purpose the Imperial Forces in North China have launched countless attacks against the Communist army in the Chahar district and have successfully manifested the mighty power of the Japanese Army.

The Chinese Communists, fearing the exhaustion of their fighting power, have desperately tried to launch a political offensive. The Japanese Army, in order to cope with this situation, have focussed their energies on the solidification and enlargement of the peace zone, which measured some hundred square kilometers in area on October 1, which is two or three times the area occupied in spring.

Furthermore, since the middle of September the Army Corps in the various districts and special service organizations have undertaken the construction of "model Communist destruction regions." About 10 villages in each province are designated as bases from which the Japanese Army will operate to shut out the Communists in the outer regions. Through close collaboration with the Chinese administrative organizations such as the Hsinmin Society and other cooperative societies the Communists will be mopped up internally. After the central Communist organization has been completely annihilated, hindrance trenches will be constructed to prevent the encroachments of the Communist army. There will also be individual as well as mobilized training of the villagers for speedy connections in regard to secret information and for the perfection of emergency mobilization.

By undertaking the distribution of seeds, loaning of agricultural tools and control of the cereals, efforts are being made to shut out completely the flow of foodstuffs into the enemy territory. Already two thirds of the proposed area has been completed as a model region, with further enlargements expected during the second and third periods. In this manner these regions will serve as iron walls for shutting out the Communist army.

The hindrance trenches constructed by the people along the railways and for protection of the villages aggregate in all a length equal to one-fourth the earth's circumference (six times the length of the Great Outer Walls from Shanhaikwan past Kalgan to Ninghsia). Completely stripped of their power of counter attack by means of arms through the determined efforts of the people, the only road of operation left for the Communists had been through underground activities, but this also has been blockaded with the complete stoppage of agricultural and other products into the Communist regions. Thus Communism has been gradually obliterated from North China.

Under these circumstances, the fifth movement for the strengthening of peace was simultaneously started on October 8, the Imperial Rescript Observance Day, with the objective of stable construction of North China, destruction of Communism and attainment of peace by the hearty cooperation of all the organizations, the Japanese and Chinese army, government officials and civilians in North China. The Imperial Forces have started their fight to destroy Communism in Shansi and Shantung and to consummate the movement for the strengthening of peace. Together with the measures to maintain low commodity prices in effect since June and economic blockade of Chinese Communists, this great offensive against Communism has mobilized North China's military, political, economic and cultural strength. Forced to forego their recapture of North China let alone activities along the frontiers, the Chinese Communists are now retreating step by step from North China.

The remains of the Chungking army in the various parts of North China, are losing their fighting spirit in face of the strong offensive of the Japanese Army. With connections cut off with the rest, they are quarreling among themselves for bases as well as food and arms. The case of General Yu Hsuehchung, who fled in North China under the fire of Japanese guns to save his life, amply testifies to the dimunition of their fighting strength. The defeated Chungking army in Konan are in a similar predicament. The headquarters of the First District commanded by General Chiang Ting-wen and the military facilities in and around Loyang were destroyed in an air raid on October 8. Under the vigorous offensive of the Japanese Forces, the Chinese Communist army are in a panic stricken condition. The attainment of peace in North China is being gradually realized through such positive endeavors.

NOTICE

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned vessels were captured by the Imperial Navy on December 8, 1941, in the port of Shanghai and are to be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification.

November 7, 1942

SASEHO PRIZE COURT

Type of Vessel	Name of Vessel	Nationality	Owners	Captain
Waterboat	Ching Shui	British	Shanghai (British) Shanghai Water Works Company	None
,,	Tien Shui	,,	,,	,,
,,	E Shui	,,	,,	,,
Tugboat	Muriel Wood	,,	,,	,,
Waterboat	None	,,	,,	,,
Iron Barge	Shanghai Customs Registered No. 245	,, ,,	Shanghai (British) Shanghai Tug & Lighter Company	,,
,,	,, ,, No. 351	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, ,, No. 465	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, ,, No. 503	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, ,, No. 361	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, ,, No. 589	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, ,, No. 370	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, ,, No. 477	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, ,, No. 465	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, ,, No. 476	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, ,, No. 342	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, ,, No. 500	,,	Shanghai (British) Wangpoo Tug & Lighter Company	,,
,,	,, ,, No. 597	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, Old No. 216	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, Old No. 501	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, Old No. 598	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, Old No. 712	,,	,,	,,
Tugboat	Reactor	American	Shanghai (American) Shanghai Power Company	,,
,,	Rectifier	,,	,,	,,
Iron Barge	Shanghai Customs Registered No. 793	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, ,, No. 794	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, ,, No. 795	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, ,, No. 796	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, ,, No. 547	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, ,, No. 548	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, ,, No. 549	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, ,, No. 550	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, ,, No. 551	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, ,, No. 552	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, ,, No. 553	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, ,, No. 554	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, ,, No. 555	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, ,, No. 556	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, ,, No. 557	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, ,, No. 558	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, ,, No. 587	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, ,, No. 588	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, ,, No. 589	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, ,, No. 590	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, ,, No. 656	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, ,, No. 667	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, ,, No. 668	,,	,,	,,
Ferryboat	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Lighter	,,	British	,,	,,
,,	,,	Unknown	,,	,,
House boat	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

RATE: ¥1.50 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive of tax

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

COOK-AMAH, experienced, understands some English, seeks position. Has references. Apply Box 383, Japan Times, Tokyo.

MIDDLE-AGED Japanese gentleman, graduated from Xavier's School in Shanghai and Kwansai University, fully experienced as business executive, and with knowledge of speaking French and Chinese, also English correspondence and conversation, seeks immediate post. Write to Box 376, Japan Times, Tokyo.

PART-TIME work wanted by experienced accountant in Tokyo or Yokohama. Box 356, Japan Times, Tokyo.

TRANSLATION work in English and Japanese by expert. Highly reliable. Box 378, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai, 7 Honcho 1-chome opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall Tel. 2-2370.

For Rent, Tokyo

COMFORTABLE and sunny rooms for foreigner, Kichijoji, Tokyo. Apply Box 375, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Yokohama

THREE-ROOMED unfurnished house at Takinoue 127, garden, nice view, rent ¥100. Foreigners only with parmit. Apply P. O. Box 287, Yokohama.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

HOUSE wanted in Omori, rent less than ¥150 monthly, by German family. Box 377, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Yokohama

SMALL house or two rooms with bath and kitchen, foreign or Japanese style. Apply Box 678, Japan Times, Yokohama.

FIRST-CLASS house with garden, preferably on Bluff, wanted by foreign family in Yokohama. Please send particulars to Box 382, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted

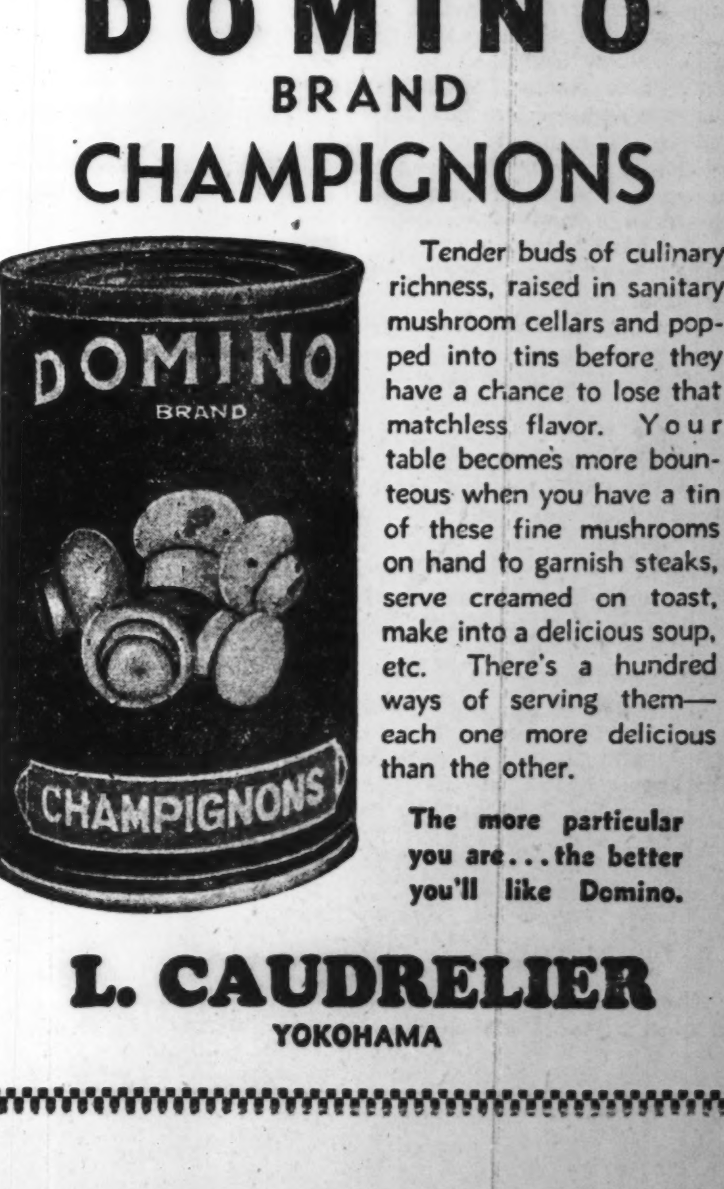
GERMAN wants English conversation twice a week, and Spanish conversation once a week. Apply Box 677, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo Tel. Kamata 3517.

Mikimoto Pearls & Jewelry

K. MIKIMOTO
TOKYO — GINZA ST.
IMPERIAL HOTEL ARCADE
KOBE — MOTOMACHI ST.



DOMINO BRAND CHAMPIGNONS

Tender buds of culinary richness, raised in sanitary mushroom cellars and popped into tins before they have a chance to lose that matchless flavor. Your table becomes more bounteous when you have a tin of these fine mushrooms on hand to garnish steaks, serve creamed on toast, make into a delicious soup, etc. There's a hundred ways of serving them—each one more delicious than the other.

The more particular you are . . . the better you'll like Domino.

L. CAUDRELIER
YOKOHAMA

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 136, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2356.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio - gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

LENS, camera, piano, accordion, golf set, laundry machine, radio set, phonograph, musical instrument, foreign clothes, furniture, sewing machine, typewriters, carpets, Shoga, Kotto wanted. Fair prices paid. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku. Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten 23, 1-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, Tel. Aoyama 36-1940.

USED refrigerator operated by electricity or gas of any system, preferably one out of order wanted to buy at moderate price, in Kobe-Osaka district. Please apply to Box 1513, Japan Times, Kobe.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172 Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3088, 2663.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3767.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases, Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2390.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-4 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities. 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing Tel. Kyobashi 56-1464.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlin nail polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka, Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment.

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects, please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1983. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

INABA Typewriter Office, 79 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. 2-3901, 1528. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriter. Also accessories, repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

HELM HOUSE
APARTMENT
Completely furnished rooms with all modern conveniences.
63 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku,
Yokohama
Tel. Nos. (2) 4731-5

Kobe Hotel
Room Rates per day:
SINGLE
Without Bath . ¥ 3.00 up to ¥ 5.00
With Bath .... ¥ 6.00 up to ¥ 8.00
DOUBLE
Without Bath . ¥ 6.00 up to ¥ 9.00
With Bath .... ¥10.00 up to ¥16.00
CHARGES:
Breakfast ¥1.00
Luncheon .... ¥2.00 to ¥2.50
Tea and Cakes ¥0.50
Dinner .... ¥2.50 to ¥3.50
Special Dinner Party ¥3.00 up

Very suitable for large and small gatherings Tea Room & Bar, Dining Room, Lounge.

Yamamoto-dori 2-chome, Kobe
Tel. Fukiai 6785, 6786

YASUKUNI MOTHER

An Amateur Play in 2 Acts

Mitsuru Taniya

(From the Seinen)

Time:
Present.

Place:
Home of the Fukui Family, wholesale druggists, in Yamanote, Tokyo.

Characters:
Ihei Fukui (65 years old)
Fukui's wife, Omino (58 years old)
Fukui's son, Isamu (22 years old)
Clerk Saiki (50 years old)
Maid Yoshi (23 years old)
Tagami, Head of Neighborhood Association (60 years old)
Oizumi, also of the Neighborhood Association (45 years old)
Ishide, also of the Neighborhood Association (56 years old)
Mrs. Sugioka (40 years old)
Mrs. Fujimura (40 years old)
Mrs. Horiguchi (36 years old)
Kane-san, the gardener (45 years old)
Chindonya (40 years old)
A relative (60 years old)
A relative (55 years old)
A relative (43 years old)
Sekine, Isamu's friend (22 years old)
Naito, Isamu's friend (22 years old)

Act I

Scene I

Spring

(In the Drawing Room)

The Scene. A ten-mat drawing room. On one side runs a hallway looking over the garden. Red plum blossoms are arranged on the "tokonoma." In the room there are a table, a brazier, tea ceremony utensils, cushions. It is an afternoon in early spring, with just a touch of winter. (At the rise of the curtain, members of the Neighborhood Association are seen talking, with Ihei Fukui as the center of the circle. Now and then the warblings of a nightingale are heard from the garden).

Ishide: I'll bet those foreigners were surprised.

Oizumi: Yes. . . . Even I who am a true Japanese . . .

Tagami: (Humorously) What?. . . Then do you mean that there are doubtful Japanese among us?

Oizumi: Of course not. We are all fine Japanese, and as one of them I find myself wondering sometimes how it is that our country is so strong. I feel as if I had been shown the strength of another nation. Even the fiercest god has to bow down before the brilliant fighting strength of the Japanese Army.

Ishide: Well, if even the gods have to bow down, I would say this is a deed superior even to the deeds of the gods.

Tagami: It has thoroughly taught me that even the strength of man can attain such a height if one puts one's mind to it.

Ihei: (Quietly) That's just it, Tagami-san. We must exert ourselves to our utmost, we must walk in step with these men who have performed deeds superior to those of the gods. That's the way I feel, but at my age. .

Oizumi: Oh, no, it has nothing to do with age. It's the spirit. The question, so to speak, is. . .

Tagami: Oizumi-san, just a moment. (To Ihei) I fully understand Fukui-san's feelings. But to turn this beautiful garden into which you have put so much effort into a vegetable garden. . . What do you think, Ishide-san?

Ishide: After all, you have lost your children one after another and there is so little enjoyment left for you. . . .

Mrs. Fujimura: To think that you have lost six of them. . . I don't know what to say. . . (Exchanges looks with Mrs. Horiguchi.)

Oizumi: But you still have the seventh one. Compared with myself who have not one child, there is no reason for you to become discouraged. The question is . . .

Ihei: But if this seventh son is as good as not having one. . . Ha-ha-ha, (Laughs mirthlessly) At any rate, I have been trying to console myself by looking after the trees in the garden. But I have come to the realization that it is inexcusable to idle my days away in such a manner, because, after all, it is for my own enjoyment alone that I am monopolizing this large place. I feel that I'm not serving my country as I should. This is why I am offering my garden to be turned into a vegetable garden, or for the children in the neighborhood to come and play in, in a word to be used for the benefit of the entire neighborhood.

Oizumi: That's a good thought, a capital plan. I don't think it's right for a man to take advantage of his wealth and inconvenience other people, however rich he may be . . .

(Ishide tugs at Oizumi's sleeve).

Oizumi: (Suddenly coming to) That is, I mean, that is the question. . . Er . . . er . . . The idea that you have noticed this fact, this is indeed a brilliant question. Ha! Ha! Ha!

(The sound of a clarinet filters in from another room.)

Ihei: (Listens to the notes and becomes restless) Then, I would like to leave further details in the hands of the Head of our Neighborhood Association . . .

(Looks at all the faces around him).

Tagami: (To Ishide, etc.) Since the offer has been made with such good intentions, shall we make bold to accept it?

What do you say, Oizumi-san?

Oizumi: What? . . . Yes, I guess so. I leave it to you . . . No matter what anyone else may say, he's certainly good at it.

Tagami: Who's good at what?

Oizumi: I'm speaking of Fukui-san's son and his shakuhachi . . .

Mrs. Horiguchi: Oh, that's a clarinet. (To Mrs. Sugioka) Isn't it, Mrs. Sugioka?

Mrs. Sugioka: I'm such an old-fashioned person myself, I'm afraid I can't tell . . .

Oizumi: It certainly sounds good. (To Tagami) Couldn't we have him play for us some time when we hold an entertainment? (To Ihei) Fukui-san, at that rate, he will become a first-class musician.

(Kane-san, the gardener, approaches from the garden.)

Kane-san: (To Ihei) Master, do you want me to dig up that plum tree on the south side also?

Ihei: That's right.

Kane: Couldn't we leave just that one tree? . . . It isn't the kind of tree that can be replaced so easily.

Ihei: That's all right, just go right ahead.

Kane: But . . . Once you dig it up . . .

Ihei: (Unconsciously speaking in a harsh voice) Never mind. Just go ahead and do as you are told.

Kane: Then, I shall do as you bid me and take it home with me. But it seems such a pity to let this beautiful garden go wild. . . .

Ihei: (Turns to the next room and calls, as if to cut off Kane-san's flow of words) Is anyone there? Omino . . . Yoshi . . .

Kane: It's such a pity, but I guess it has to be done.

(Leaves mumbling to himself.)

(Yoshi, the maid, appears in the hallway.)

Yoshi: Did you call, Master?

Ihei: Tell Isamu that his playing disturbs my guests.

Yoshi: Yes. (Exit)

Oizumi: Oh, we don't mind. Don't you agree with me, Mrs. Horiguchi?

Mrs. Horiguchi: Yes, I am enjoying it. Even the primary schools are now stressing the children's education in the line of music appreciation.

Oizumi: The idea is to flavor one's life. That is the question, whether it be music or anything else. That one should have a hobby . . .

Ihei: I disagree with you.

Oizumi: (Struck dumb) . . . . .

Ihei: Isn't a hobby something that a person can indulge in only after one has brought his life work to a successful termination? Until then, one must stick to his work . . . This is what I have always preached to my sons. . . . (Stops suddenly and looks down.)

(The playing of the clarinet has stopped.)

Tagami: Let us then call it a day and meet again for the purpose of hearing everyone's opinion as to the best way to make use of the garden.

(The members of the neighborhood association bow politely and take their leave by way of the hallway. Ihei sees them off. The stage is now empty. A nightingale sings. Omino, Ihei's wife, comes in and transfers some glowing pieces of charcoal from the big brazier to a smaller one and arranges new pieces in the former. Ihei returns and seats himself with a glum look on his face.)

Mino: They all looked very happy.

Ihei: H'm.

(Mino lifts the small brazier and starts to go out.)

Ihei: There is no more need for a fire.

Mino: ? ? ? . . .

Ihei: What good will come of a young man who hugs the brazier when it is already spring?

Mino: But this . . .

Ihei: You must not spoil Isamu. You pamper him too much, that's why he becomes more and more worthless everyday.

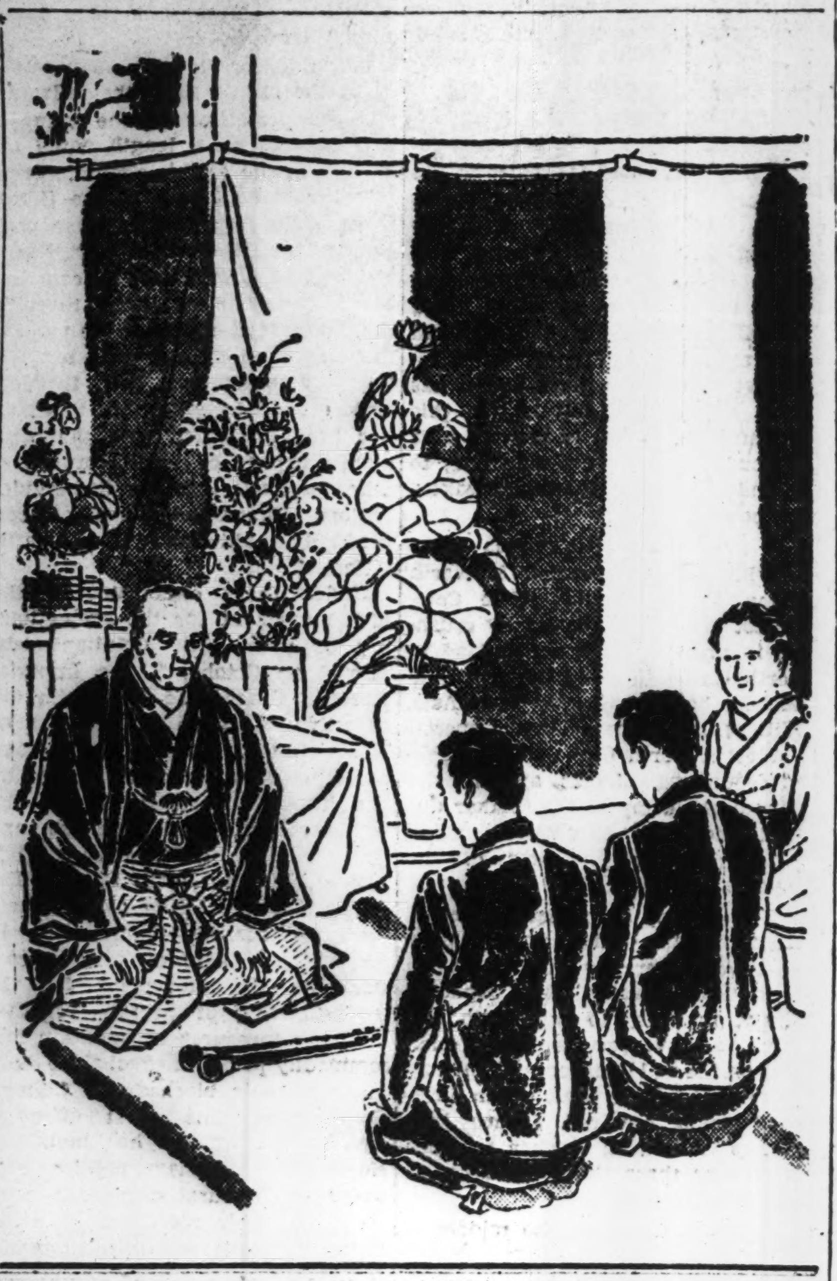
(Mino looks down)

Ihei: Tell Isamu that from tomorrow he is to stay over at the store, get up with the men in the morning and help all around from scrubbing the floor to doing the packing. And if he doesn't like it, tell him he can leave the house.

Mino: What are you saying? . . .

Ihei: (Turns dangerous eyes on Mino) And stop catering to his whims.

(An unpleasant silence. Saiki, a clerk at the store, appears in the hallway.)



Saiki: Is the Master here?

Ihei: Yes. Here I am.

Saiki: (Kneeling) Er . . . Could I see you for just a moment? . . .

Ihei: What's the matter? You look worried . . .

Saiki: (In a constrained manner due to Omino's presence) Something has just come from the ward office. If you could spare just a moment . . .

Mino: Something from the ward office? What is it? . . .

Saiki: Well, just the Master's presence will be enough.

Ihei: All right. I'll be right there.

(Saiki bows and takes his leave.)

Mino: I wonder what it is. Word from the ward office? . . .

Ihei: Tell Isamu to heed the times. (Exit)

(Mino's eyes flicker anxiously.)

(Isamu enters. He holds two clarinets.)

Isamu: Mother, not yet? . . .

Mino: Oh, yes, it's ready. (She pushes the brazier toward him.)

Isamu: It was so cold that the mouthpiece froze. (Warms the instrument with the hand he had held over the brazier.) I hadn't used it for so long. It's such a pity to have it put away, I thought I would lend it to someone in the Club.

Mino: That's right. One must take good care of one's property.

(Saiki reappears.)

Saiki: Young Master, could you come to the parlor for a moment? The Master is asking for you.

Isamu: Yes, I'll be there right away.

(Saiki leaves.)

Isamu: Mother, please keep it like this a little longer.

Mino: All right. (Takes over the clarinet) Isamu. . . .

Isamu: What's the matter?

Mino: You'll say "yes" to anything your father suggests, won't you?

Isamu: Oh! . . . Then there's no hope of my being able to take up music?

Mino: Well, you know how stubborn he is.

Isamu: What a pity! Well, I'll go and see what he wants, anyway.

(Goes out)

(Mino follows him with her eyes, then holds the clarinet in her arms and leans toward the brazier)

(A nightingale warble . . .)

Scene II

Rain in The Dead of Night

(In the Shrine Room)

The Scene.

Two beds have been laid and a lamp stand has been placed at the head. The sliding doors have been closed and darkness reigns in the room. Ihei and Omino are occupying the beds.)

(Ihei turns over restlessly in his bed.)

(Mino, also awake, coughs lightly.)

(Ihei unconsciously heaves a deep sigh.)

Mino: Are you still awake?

Ihei: H'm . . .

(The clock chimes two o'clock. Brief silence . . .)

Mino: There's something I'd like to ask you . . .

Ihei: What is it? . . .

Mino: Why did you treat Isamu so royally tonight?

Ihei: Why? . . . Oh, for no special reason. It was nothing . . .

Mino: But it was so strange to see you ordering me to make him a cutlet, asking if a "tai" were available.

Ihei: That was nothing. Go to sleep.

Mino: You may say it was nothing, but you were so different from your usual self . . .

(The playing of the clarinet is heard very low from the next room.)

Ihei: (Listens for a while) Well, well, if Isamu isn't still awake.

Mino: In this cold too, that child!

Ihei: (Turns on the light of the lamp), Omino, go make Isamu a foot-warmer.

Mino: ? ? ? . . .

Ihei: What does he expect to do if he should catch a cold, anyway?

Mino: (Becoming more and more perplexed) Something is wrong with you.

Ihei: Oh, no, nothing's wrong. (Thinks awhile) Never mind, go to sleep. (Turns off the light)

Mino: Listen. . .

Ihei: What now? Go to sleep. There's still tomorrow.

(Buries himself under his covers.)

(The sound of rain is heard. Mino cries quietly.)

Ihei: Oh; It's turned into rain. . . Omino, what are you sniffling about?

Mino: We've already lost six of our children and now that we have only one left, it breaks my heart to hear our relatives speak ill of him. . .

Ihei: Exactly, even our relatives are saying that Isamu is shiftless. . . But this time. . . Omino, get up for just a moment. (Turns the light on again and sits on the bed.)

(Mino doesn't know what it's all about but sits up anyway).

Ihei: No matter what happens to Isamu you are never to make an unsightly spectacle of yourself.

Mino: Has something happened? To Isamu?. . . .

Ihei: Go and call Isamu. Before you go, please light a taper before the shrine.

Mino: Goodness, one strange thing after another. . . .

Ihei: Do as you are told. I'll explain everything.

Mino: Yes . . . (Lights a taper before the shrine). I don't know what you want to tell that child, but couldn't it wait until tomorrow?. . . .

Ihei: It's something that I want you to hear too, from Isamu himself. At any rate, go and call him.

Mino: All right . . . (Goes out)

(Ihei sits deep in thought).

(Omino enters with Isamu).

Isamu: Were you still up?

Ihei: H'm.

(Isamu sits down)

(Mino places her own "haori," which was lying close by on Isamu's shoulders).

Isamu: I'm all right, Mother. You wear it.

Mino: That's all right. (Forces him to keep it on and seats herself).

Ihei: Isamu, I appreciate all you have done at this time.

(Bows his head).

Isamu: (Holding back the onrushing tears) Father, don't be so formal, please. . . .

Mino: What is it, Isamu?

Ihei: Isamu, explain everything to your mother. (Turns his eyes away.)

Mino: What's the matter?. . . .

Isamu: Mother, I. . . (To Ihei) I think you had better tell her, after all.

Ihei: (Resolutely) All right, I'll tell her. Omino, before the shrine of our ancestors listen well to what I have to say. (Takes out an official mobilization order from a handbox by his bedside and hands it to Omino.) This is it.

Mino: (Aghast) A summons!

Ihei: (Solemnly) As the mother of sons and daughters who have departed from this world before her, nay, as the mother of a son who have received the Imperial Command, you must not behave in a disgraceful manner!

Mino: (Bites her lower lip and stares fixedly at the order.)

Isamu: Mother, I am going. . . . Please take good care of yourself while I am away. . . .

(Mino finally breaks down and weeps.)

Ihei: Omino! Why don't you try to encourage Isamu? Of course I don't blame you for concentrating all your love on this one son after having lost the other six. But, you mustn't simply pour out your love on him. At least at a time like this, if you act in this way, the departing Isamu. . . .(Falters and bows his head.)

Mino: But our child isn't as strong as other young men. Supposing he should go to the front and fall ill. . . .

Isamu: I'll be all right, Mother. . . . More than myself, Father. . . .

Ihei: H'm?

Isamu: After I have served brilliantly at the front and returned, won't you allow me to study music?

Ihei: We shall decide that question some other time. At the moment you must devote your entire thoughts to this one thing and meet it with body and soul. . . . You must not think of anything else.

Isamu: (Bows quickly) I'm sorry. I was wrong to even speak of it.

Ihei: Omino, go and tell Yoshi to lay Isamu's bed in here.

Isamu: Ha! Ha! Ha! Yoshi must be fast asleep by now. It's past midnight, Father.

Ihei: H'm, that's right. Then, come and sleep with your father tonight. That will be warmer, anyway.

Isamu: But. . . .

Ihei: Don't stand on ceremony. Come on, come on! (Lies down.)

Isamu: (Sits silently with bowed head, then. . . .) All right.

(And crawls into his father's bed.)

Mino: (Gets to her feet, places the order before the shrine and clasps her hands in prayer.)

(The sound of rain grows louder.)

Isamu: (Suddenly jumps up) Father, don't tickle me.

(Ihei laughs loudly.)

(To Be Continued)

Bushido

Tenshu Nishimura

Our Sunrise Land hath been from ancient times
Founded on valour, built on chivalry.
Three sister-virtues, moulded into one,
Wisdom, and Courage, and Humanity:
These laid the corner-stone, and reared the frame,
Yamato's Spirit, and her "warrior-way"!
Three heav'nly gifts to our Imperial Line
Have been the source and sign of our ideal;
The polished Mirror, emblem of the mind,
The keen-edged Sword, for valour's dauntless heart,
The precious Gem, for human kindliness.
These treasures three have long in symbol taught:
The threefold virtue of the warrior-way!
Wisdom dwells oft in warriors, and therewith
Courage to face alone a thousand men!
But dull is wit and brutal bravery
That knows not mercy—source of all true deeds.
For even war at last doth serve her ends,
The people's safety. So the saying is,
"Who knows not pity is no warrior!"
Behold the men, whom deep we reverence,
As showing forth our country's "Knightly Way."
The elder Kusunoki wise and brave,
And yet withal so sweet compassionate,
That o'er the grave of vanquished enemies
He read the service for departed souls.
Like him, his son the brave Masatsura,
When there came word of his advancing foes,
('Twas in the frost of Autumn's latest moon),
Undaunted by their greater force he led
His horsemen resolutely to the field.
Raising their shouts of war, the armies met,
Fierce surged the wave of battle up and down.
Here, with a merry song upon his lips,
Enters a valiant youth amid the fray;
Yonder a priest in arms, a giant form,
His ten-foot spear dropped on his stallion's neck,
Charging across the field to right and left,
Lays six-and-thirty horsemen on the ground.
The clanging sabres echo to the skies!
The foaming war-steeds shake the very earth!

(To Be Continued)

BEAUTY UNDERWENT VARYING CRITERIONS

Ideas About Female Beauty See Remarkable Changes In History

PAINTINGS FORM RECORDS

It is difficult to set down any definite standard for female beauty, for standards differ according to critics and the prevalent ideas of the time. There is no available data which gives us opportunities for minute criticism of beauty in remote antiquity, but from the evidence of the dolmen clay figures, it may be said that rouge was applied to the cheek.

In the Manyoshu there are some lines which imply the putting on of rouge. The clay figures are not realistic, and so it is impossible to conclude whether the standard type of beauty in those days was round or oval of face, but it appears that rounded faces were better liked.

The celebrated Picture of Women in the Treasury of the Shoso-in in Nara shows beauties with round faces and with eyes somewhat oblique, and they are full in the cheek.

Beauties painted later in the Fujiwara age have the fixed form of narrow eyes and aquiline noses. This form was rather ornamental and the pictures rather ideal and not quite realistic. Yet the taste of the age may be divined from it. Another important feature in the Fujiwara age was that the hair was long and black.

Noh Masks

In the Ashikaga period characteristic features of beauties of the popular type are represented by the masks of the Noh drama. They were perhaps more realistic than practical, yet they give evidence of the popular taste at that time. It may be gathered from the masks that the popular face was somewhat longer in the Fujiwara age than before.

Gradually from the Oda and Toyotomi periods to the Tokugawa period pictures became realistic, and from them the beauties appearing in Matabei Iwasa's famous pictures on the Hikone Folding Screen it is easy to deduce the taste of the age. Then the beauty had a face a little longer than in the preceding age and eyes not so oblique, but rather slanting down a little as in ancient times.

This taste continued to the Keicho era (1596-1614). From the Kanyei era (1624-42) to the Genroku era (1688-1703) round faced beauties again became popular. Pictures of beauties by Moronobu Hishikawa represent the so-called Hishikawa style, and have been very popular even to the present.

Following Moronobu, Sukenobu painted beauties in the same fashion for tradition, so that his pictures must be regarded with reserve as to their represention of the true taste of the time.

Utamaro

After the Horeki era (1751-1763) the civilization of Yedo was much influenced by that of Kamigata, and the taste was modernized, until the Temmei era (1781-88) when a taste very much different from that in Kamigata pleased the citizens. About the Temmei era Utamaro's pictures of beauties were most popular. His beauties were also rather ideal and not sketches from life, and yet they swayed the whole nation, and made only women with long faces pleasing to the citizens.

After Utamaro came Hokusai who made it his chief object to sketch from life. The artistic value of his work is open to criticism but they give a good idea of the age.

Then came Toyokuni who painted beauties at first of the Utamaro and Hokusai types, with long faces and slender figures, but later his style changed and he painted women short and round shouldered, with wide eyes. All artists coming after him painted in the same style.

A little before the Meiji Restoration the typical face was long, but the round face became popular during the Meiji era. From the beginning to the middle of this era popular taste was for the long face.

As a matter of fact women west of Nagoya and in northern districts were long faced in general. In Tokyo they were mostly round faced. Later as communication became easier the Kamigata and other types were mixed and it became almost impossible to distinguish one province from another by their special types of faces. Today the features of beauties in the eastern and western parts of the country have fused into a blend.

Bravery in Illness Means True Service To a Man's Country

When he was the Chief of the Naval General Staff, Admiral Togo said to a staff officer under him who attended his office in spite of his illness: "We must be brave toward illness. That is the true way to serve the country."

The staff officer thought that he was being highly praised because he attended to his duty in spite of his illness, but the Admiral continued: "Those who are really brave toward illness are the men who will strictly obey the doctor's orders. They do not overexert themselves but take good care of their health. They go out only with the doctor's permission. This appears to be nothing, but is really very difficult to practice.

"Thinking that they will get behind in the execution of their business, they try to force their way, and thus become truly ill, and may have to keep themselves in long confinement. Obedience to the doctor's orders requires self-conquest. These are the men who may be regarded as really brave warriors toward their own illness."

The Bamboo Flute

Shiboi Uko

(From "Hana Momiji," 1898)

Part I

Under the shadow of the ancient firs
That clothe with sombre green the craggy height,
Again the hush of mystic silence stirs:
Whose bamboo flute speaks music to the night?
Is it some sun-bronzed fisher-lad would sigh
For other joys than those his work-day world,
Bitter with salt and seaweed, can supply—
So pours his soul in music to the sky?
Night after night he seeks the fir-grove's shade;
To the vague moonbeams filtering from above,
To the dense darkness, or the stars displayed,
Still sound those yearning cadences of love.
And first the fisher's flute was heard to play,
When a whole day had passed since courtiers proud
Of our great Lord had wandered by this way,
And the long night their revelry held sway.
They wandered forth upon the beach, the night
Rang with keen wit, and laughter unsubdued,
The while upon her course of crystal light
The Autumn moon's fair barque her course pursued.
A day had passed, since ladies of our Lord,
Mooring their pleasure-barge, in revel gay,
Tuned all their golden lutes in sweet accord
With the wind's song that through the fir-tops soared.

Part II

On nights when the dew fell coldly
On the reeds of the sullen shore,
He came—and his flute sang boldly
To the waves, and the swirling roar
Of the winds of the pines, in the distant crags
As its fierce gusts downward tore.
On nights when the hail beat wildly
And the waves on the beach ice-bound,
He came—and his flute sang mildly,
Subdued with a mournful sound.
On nights when the rain poured madly
And merged with the sea's weird moan,
He came—and his flute sang sadly,
Languid and faint of tone.

Part III

Changed has the Autumn-moon to-night,
So long his love endures,
And still with ever-new delight
The bamboo flute allures.
With the wild storm's acclaim,
Troubled its notes became;
Echoes from pine-trees blown,
Clear grew its liquid tone;
Mad with the maddened sea,
Frenzied its song would be!
Stifled with rocks wave-swept,
Dully its slow notes crept.
Even the cloud that floats
Over Onoye stayed,
Listening to silver notes,
Then to some fainter played.
What wonder, there descends
From the high bower
Someone absorbed in thought
At this still hour!
Awhile the flute had ceased to pour
Its importunities to earth and sky;
But hark! how, louder than before,
The music of the bamboo thrills on high.
Now a new harmony the air pervades,
And in accord, how sweetly! with the flute;
Clear as the trill of warbler in the glades
Ring the soft accents of a golden lute!
Sometime the clouds from Onoye descending
From the pine-scented rocks beneath them bore,
On their wide wings, the sweet musicians, tending
To those fair seas whereon, with altered helm,
The moon's fair barque steered straight toward them, wending
Her course eternal to the eternal Realm.

ORIGIN OF HOTELS IN NIPPON TRACED

Trade House of Tokugawa Period Formed Starting Point

CHADAI SYSTEM DESCRIBED

(By the Manager of the Imperial Hotel)

Japanese hotels originated during the Tokugawa Period. They are a product of trade activities during the feudal period. Before the Tokugawa period, travellers stopped at some trade house as guests.

In those days of feudal society, people usually did not travel much, except for pilgrims to shrines or temples. Pilgrimages to the Grand Shrine at Ise and the Kompira Shrine in Sanuki Province were especially popular.

Traders wishing to travel to various parts of the country then travelled under the pretext of religious pilgrimages. Moreover there were military barriers at all important points in the country and they had to pass the examination required at such points.

When a trader in Yedo wished to go to Kyoto he got a written introduction from his trade acquaintances to some traders at the place where he expected to pass his first night. Then the traveller received a similar letter of introduction from the trader at whose house he had passed the first night. This was repeated until he arrived at his destination.

Hospitality

The traveller did not pay for his board and lodging. He was given board and lodging in the spirit of kindness and courtesy. On the other hand it would have been revolting to Japanese feelings if no compensation was made to the trader who gave board and lodging. But he could not take any money for the service. That would have commercialized his courtesy and hospitality. This dilemma was happily avoided by the system of donation. The traveller upon his departure usually gave a certain sum of money to a son or daughter of the trader who had given him food and shelter as a present. The amount was determined by the nature of the treatment he had received.

As the country progressed and trade expanded, the number of travellers increased, so that the traders who happened to reside along the busy highways such as the Tokaido or the Nakasendo could no longer handle all the travellers that came to ask for food and shelter for a night.

Then some enterprising trader hit upon the happy idea of expanding his house and taking in all travellers for regular payment. Thus originated the hotel business in this country. But the original custom of making monetary donation in lieu of regular payment persisted. It still exists in the form of "Chadai" or price of tea.

Chadai

The most traditional way of paying bills at a Japanese inn even today is to give chadai, the amount of which is the same as the regular hotel bill. Later a new custom arose. Under this system the chadai was divided into two, one of which was given to the hotel and the other to the servants. This proved very inconvenient and some hotels have put up notices saying that no chadai will be accepted. But the custom still persists in some districts.

In olden times as far back as the 8th century—there were stations at every 30 ri along all national highways, and each station or eki as it was called had a garrison house. Government officials on official business had the right to stop at the station house free of charge. When they travelled on private business they had to pay for food.

The hotel business during the Tokugawa period thrived after the establishment of the sankin kodai. Under this system all daimyo had to go to Yedo every other year to spend a year there. As several hundred daimyo travelled at the head of large numbers of retainers, hotels along the highway greatly benefitted, although each temple and shrine gave lodging to all worshippers that came from distant parts of the country. Even today the temples of Mount Koya offer lodging to pilgrims.

FIVE ORGANIZATIONS TO CONTROL FISHERY

Their Establishment Shortly Will Stabilize Japan's Wartime Provisions Supply

Preparations are going on smoothly for the establishment of five fishing industry control companies—namely, the Imperial Fishing Industry Control Company, the Japan-Soviet Fishing Company, the North Pacific Fishing Industry Control Company, the Japan Ocean Fishery Control Company and the Western Pacific Fishing Industry Control Company. On the establishment of these organizations, Japan's position in regard to the supply of provisions during wartime will be infinitely stabilized, says the Diamond in its latest issue.

An outline of the five companies' organization and their fields and purposes of activities are given by the periodical as follows:

Imperial Fishing Co.

The Imperial Fishing Industry Control Company, as the central agency for the control of the industry in question, will be established first among the five control companies. The organizing committee under the instruction of Count Yoriyasu Arima, chairman, and Shintaro Shindo, vice-chairman, is now making various preparations for the establishment of the company.

The company is expected to engage in various enterprises as follows:

1. Renting of ships and fishing equipment to various parties engaged in ocean fishery.
2. Distribution of various materials needed for fishing among the fishery companies.
3. Purchases and sales of aquatic products.
4. Ice-manufacturing, cold-storing and refrigeration.
5. Investments in the industry and extension of financial aid to fishing companies.

The capital of the Imperial Fishing Industry Control Association will be invested in by 16 fishing companies as follows:

Japan Fishing Industry Co.	¥13,888,000
Nichiro Fishery Co.	8,607,000
North Japan Fishery Co.	4,660,000
Hayashi Kane	4,070,000
Ocean Whaling Co.	3,256,000
Pelagic Whaling Co.	3,100,000
Kitachishima Fishing Industry Co.	2,238,000
Japan Crab Cannery	2,035,000
Pacific Fishing Co.	1,628,000
North Sea Crab Cannery	346,000
North Sea Whaling Co.	300,000
Hinode Fishing Co.	130,000
Takasago Fishing Co.	102,000
Kyodo Fishing Co.	61,000
Ocean Bonito and Tunny Fishing Co.	5,300,000
Mitsui and Mitsubishi	200,000
Total	¥50,000,000

Count Arima is expected to fill the post of president of this company.

Japan-Soviet Fishery Co.

The Japan-Soviet Fishery Company is to be established to engage in fishery in Soviet waters in accordance with the rights secured by Japan by virture of the Portsmouth Treaty. The waters on both sides of Kamchatka Peninsula are known as the richest fishing fields for trout and salmon. In recent years, the activities of Japanese fishing interests in these waters have become very difficult due to interference by the Soviets. This renders it necessary to transfer the business of the Nichiro Fishery Company to the new company, so that Japan's rights based on the Portsmouth Treaty may be properly protected.

The new company is to be capitalized at ¥50,000,000, of which ¥22,000,000 will be supplied by the Nichiro Fishing Company in kind.

The business relating to the organization of the new company is being conducted by Tatsuji Hara and Masataro Ohmi, chairman and vice-chairman of the organizing committee.

North Pacific Co

The North Pacific Fishing Industry Control Company is to be established for the control of the Pacific Fishing Company, Kitachishima Fishing Company, North Japan Fishing Company, Japan Crab Cannery, and North Sea Crab Cannery, in addition to part of Hayashi Kane's enterprise in the North Sea, and the North Sea Fishing Company.

The six companies to go into the new organization are capitalized at ¥107,400,000, of which ¥95,900,000 is paid-up.

The North Pacific Fishing Industry Control Company is expected to get through with its establishment by the end of March, 1943. At present all business concerning the establishment of the new company is being conducted by an organizing committee with Tsunejiro Hiratsuka and Tosaku Watanabe as chairman and vice-chairman.

Judging from the total capital of the six companies stated above, the new organization is expected to be capitalized at ¥100,000,000.

Japan Ocean Fishing

The Japan Ocean Fishing Industry Control Company will be formed by the Japan Fishing Industry Company, the North Sea Whaling Company, the Hinode Fishing Company, and the Takasago Fishing Company.

The North Sea Whaling Company is a joint establishment of the Japan Fishing Industry Company, North Sea Whaling Company and Hayashi Kane. The company is capitalized at ¥1,500,000, of which 60 per cent is held by the Japan Fishing Industry Company.

The Japan Fishing Industry Company is capitalized at ¥93,000,000 of which ¥68,250,000 is paid up. The total combined capital of the five fishing interests mentioned above amounts to ¥96,425,000, ¥71,190,000 of this being paid up.

The organizing committee for this is headed by Keizo Tamura, chairman, and Kenkichi Uyeki, vice-chairman, who are respectively the president and vice-president of the Japan Fishing Industry Company.

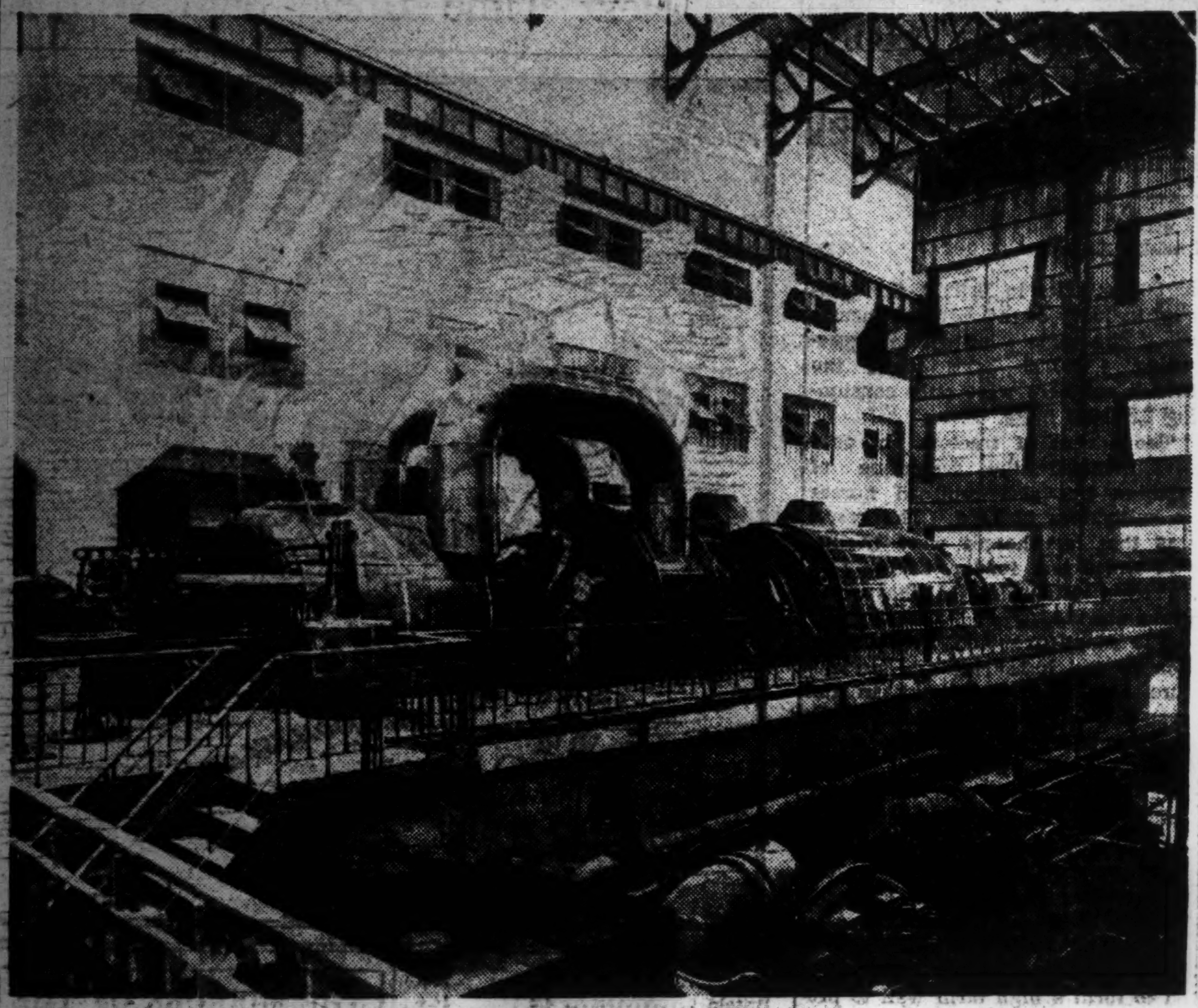
Western Pacific

The Western Pacific Fishing Industry Control Company will be formed by Hayashi Kane, Pacific Whaling and Ocean Whaling companies, Ikujiro Nakanobe, leading staff member of Hayashi Kane is expected to play a big part in the new organization.

Hayashi Kane is expected to transfer its trout and salmon fishery stations in the North Chishima islands to the North Pacific Fishing Industry Control Company, which, however, will not affect the prominent position it occupies in Japan's fishing circles at present. Hayashi Kane is capitalized at ¥36,300,000. The real value of its assets, however, is expected to be in excess of ¥100,000,000.

The committee for the organization of the new control company is headed by Ikujiro Nakanobe and his son Kenkichi Nakanobe, who are respectively the chairman and vice-chairman of the committee.

Monster of Power



The mighty machine above shown is called a two-cylinder double-flow impulse steam turbine, which forms part of the equipment of an electric power generating station. Its maximum continuous output is 53,000 kilowatts, economical output 43,000 kilowatts, speed 3,000 revolutions per minute, initial steam pressure 40 kg/cm², initial steam temperature 435° c. and vacuum at condensor top 722 mm. By multiplying the number of revolutions numerous advantages are secured, such as reduced weight, economy in material and easy manipulation, all of which are important for economical operation of the machinery.

MORE PEOPLE TAKE INSURANCE POLICIES

25 Firms Contract 2,330,000 Cases for ¥5,386,000,000 During 8 Months This Year

According to details released by the Life Insurance Control Association on November 4, twenty-five insurance companies operating in Japan, including those engaged in insurance against death, life insurance on endowment policy, conscription insurance and annuities, have contracted 2,330,000 new policies for ¥5,386,000,000 during the past eight months beginning January of this year, thereby showing a gain in the insured amount to the extent of ¥3,981,000,000 after deducing contract cancellations and nullifications. With this the total amount of insurance contracted by these insurance companies have now swollen to ¥40,814,000,000 reports the Sangyo Keizai.

The paper further reveals that premiums on insurance realized by these companies during the same eight-month period amount to ¥985,000,000, thereby showing a gain of ¥104,000,000 over that of the corresponding period of last year. The greater part of this sum is comprised of insurance against death which amounts to ¥809,000,000. The total property of these insurance companies, excepting shares remaining yet to be paid up, have increased to ¥6,573,000,000, thereby showing a gain of ¥666,000,000 over that of the corresponding period of last year.

Details of gains follow in 1,000 policies and ¥1,000,000:

	Number	Amount
New policies	2,330 (*602)	5,386
Balances as of August end	24,453	40,814
Gains	1,528 (*684)	3,995 (*378)
Receipt of insurance premiums	—	985

Note: Figures marked (*) show losses.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	115.60	— 4.30
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	91.90	+ 0.10
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	89.70	— 0.40
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

The Mirrors of the Heroic Age

(Continued From Page 6)

had a strong moral effect upon the minds of many hereditary chieftains scattered over Kanto; for though Shigeuji was an usurper and pretender in the eyes of Kyoto and the Uyesugis, such was the hold which an ancient title had upon the imagination of men that a Kanryo's word had the effect of bringing under his banners many an unoccupied and ambitious local Baron, especially those who saw in Kanto a large enough melon to be sliced into edible portions. Thus the war, at first the mere outbreak of personal animosity on the part of a thwarted malcontent, now assumed the proportions of a major war in which many strong feudatories of Kanto took one side or the other. The tide of war, flowing and ebbing, once assumed a decidedly adverse course against the Uyesugis, and both Akisada and Sadamasa were obliged to vacate their castles of Yedo and Kawagoe and flee to Kodzuke for safety, so in 1778 Akisada sought and obtained a truce with Shigeuji of Koga, thereby depriving Kageharu of his strongest ally. This, however, did not spell the end of war between himself and Kageharu; on the contrary, the hostilities raged on for years with unabated fury.

Thanks, however, to the defection of Koga but chiefly to the skilful maneuvering of troops by Ota Dokan, the greatest captain in the Uyesugi camp, Kagehara at last gave in, had to quit his stronghold of Hachigata, and faded away into insignificance in an obscure region like many another ephemeral hero of the day who strode his hour of glory and died. Hachigata having fallen into the Uyesugis and the northwestern Kanto restored to them, the anti-Kageharu campaign was definitely over, after it had waged on and off for 10 years or more, with its varying fortunes, involving many combinations, counter-combinations and their dissolutions, unexpected loyalties and treacherous turncoatisms, all of which, making exciting war-like romances, would be too intricate to be unravelled here. Suffice it that out of this long-drawn Kanto conflict emerged Ota Dokan as the greatest hero, to whom more than to any other General was owing its successful conclusion in favor of the Uyesugis.

(To Be Continued)

KEY INDUSTRIALS SHOW STRONG TONE

Bourse Issue Eases on Kaya's Statement on Possible Reorganization of Exchange

The Tokyo Stock Exchange showed a sluggish aspect yesterday. With the news spread by the morning vernacular papers of the casual allusion Finance Minister Okinori Kaya made in Osaka on Thursday to the possible reorganization of the exchange machinery, the bourse issue somewhat eased and its downward movement had an adverse effect on general wares. It deserves notice, however, that the majority of key industrials began to show a strong and resistant tone in the afternoon session in defiance of the losses sustained by the bourse issue.

In the long-term section, Tokyo Exchange lost ¥1.50 and its new ¥2.70 at the close of the morning session, and Asahi Glass declined ¥2.00, Japan Oil ¥1.40 and its new ¥1.30. Reflecting the growing signs of recovery, Japan Sand Iron rallied ¥2.00, Toyo Ball Bearing ¥1.30, Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial and N.Y.K. ¥1.00 each.

The short-term section was likewise irregular. Tokyo Exchange, new, lost ¥4.30, but the rest of the listed wares remained steady throughout the day.

The spot market was comparatively calm, and the miscellaneous group sustained fractional losses in spite of the gains of around ¥1.00 scored by Kokusai, Showa and other airplane manufacturing industrials.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	— Delivery —		
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	146.5	144.0	144.3
Teikoku Rayon (50)	79.0	78.4	78.3
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	77.5	77.6	77.6
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	79.1	80.5	81.2
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	100.3	98.6	99.8
Showa Elec Ind (50)	80.4	80.1	81.7
Toa Tobacco (50)	103.3	101.6	103.5
Manchou Tobacco (35)	94.1	94.6	95.7
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	107.0	107.9	108.1
O. S. K. (50)	99.6	100.4	99.4
Toyo Steamship (50)	75.3	75.4	75.6
Nissan Steamship (50)	69.5	68.4	68.7
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	102.3	102.2	104.0
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	109.9	108.5	110.1
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	145.1	146.9	147.1
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	70.2	69.6	69.8
Japan Beer (50)	116.0	....	112.6
Tropical Ind (42½)	47.0	....	47.5
Sumatra Dev (37½)	51.5	51.9	51.9
Asahi Glass (50)	129.1	128.0	127.9

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	118.1	8.1	5.5	115.6
N. Y. K., old	107.1	7.6	6.5	107.4
Do. new	91.5	2.0	1.1	91.9
Kanebo Spinning	145.7	6.0	5.0	145.9
Do. new	89.1	90.4	88.7	89.7
Teikoku Rayon, n.	77.9	9.0	7.8	78.2
Osaka Stock, new	63.3	3.3	2.0	62.7
Japan Steel Tube	75.8	6.3	4.6	75.0
Japan Oil	81.2	1.5	80.0	80.6
S. M. R.	75.0	5.1	5.0	75.1
Mitsubishi Heavy	93.9	4.3	3.9	94.3
Hokkaido Coal	78.5	8.5	7.7	77.8
Toyo Rayon, new	62.9	3.3	2.9	63.0
Hitachi Iron Works	93.7	4.1	3.5	93.9
Kokura Iron Works	56.9	6.9	6.3	56.6
Japan Beer, new	56.9	7.5	6.9	57.5
Nichiro Fishery	81.9	1.9	1.5	81.5
Japan Fishery, new	48.6	8.5	8.1	48.1
Japan Sugar, new	....	73.3	3.3	....

EFFICIENT MACHINES NEEDED ABUNDANTLY

Are Vital for Increasing Productive Capacity for Victory in War, Says Official

"Japan's final victory in the present war depends largely on its success in speedily increasing its productive power, which in turn depends on the country's ability to produce a large number of precision tools, especially machine tools which are indispensable for the development of the heavy industries in all regions under Japanese influence," says Saburo Bito, chief of the Technical Department of the Precision Tools Control Association in Thursday's issue of the Nippon Sangyo Keizai.

The following is the gist of Mr. Bito's opinion, which makes clear the present position of Japan's machine tool industry:

"At the meeting of Japan's machine tool makers held in Tokyo on October 29, manufacturers of efficient machine tools received certificates of merit from the Commerce and Industry Minister and prize medals from the president of the Precision Tools Control Association.

"The machine tools produced by these makers for experimental purposes reached the highest standard ever attained by first-class machine tool makers in Europe and America, while many machine tools which were not awarded any prizes or certificates of merit were as good as the selected ones. This was quite satisfactory.

Improvements on Models

"We must, however, admit that most of the machine tools, submitted for inspection by specialists at the meeting mentioned above, were improvements on the foreign models, which were made only to meet the popular demand on the market. They are, therefore, hardly suitable for the heavy work for which they are now required.

"The makers of machine tools in Japan, under the extraordinary situation in which Japan stands at present, are required to produce most efficient types of machine tools independently of the imported types.

"We must make Japan's productive power ten times as large as at present in order to meet possible demands in the future, unless we use more efficient machine tools and other precision tools. But, as everybody knows, it is very difficult at present to multiply the supply of labor and various production equipment.

"The only way left for Japan to follow in order to increase its productive power is to produce in abundance machine tools of greater efficiency than those we were using before the present war.

Efficient Tools Needed

"It is absolutely impossible to meet the immense wartime demand by means of such inefficient production equipment as we were using in the past. We cannot keep our officers and men at the front comfortably clothed by using only sewing machines for domestic use. We need a large number of sewing machines for use for industrial purposes. This is just the case with the machine tools which our country imported in the past. With such poor machine tools as we were using we can hardly meet the immense wartime demand which is rapidly growing larger.

"The makers of machine tools in Japan are now required to produce such machine tools as will favorably compare with the best ones in use by other powers, so that we can easily multiply the productive power of the country.

"Thus, a belligerent nation, in order to come out victorious in the present great war, must be able to multiply its power of production with no delay. And in order to multiply its power of production, it must supply all the makers of arms and ammunitions in the country with a large number of all types of precision tools including, as a matter of course, many machine tools which are as durable as they are efficient.

"The military authorities of Japan always attach paramount importance to the fighting morale of the men at the front as a factor of victory in battle. They are quite right. But, from the standpoint of the precision tool makers at home, we must do our very best to quickly multiply the productive power of the country and thereby keep our brave soldiers on the front lines always provided with more powerful arms, ammunitions, and all other necessities of modern warfare."

FOODSTUFFS MEET SLATED

The Japan-Manchoukuo Foodstuffs Conference to discuss ways and means of further smoothing out the supply and demand of cardinal foodstuffs in Japan Proper, Chosen, Taiwan and Manchoukuo is scheduled to open in Tokyo in the early part of December under the auspices of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, it was made known Tuesday.

WORLD RESOURCES SURVEYED

Human Ingenuity Amply Covers Geographical Liabilities in German Agriculture — Hydro-Electric Power Generation Highly Developed in Switzerland

Germany

The natural conditions of Germany do not favor agriculture, but human ingenuity has proved amply sufficient to make up for the deficiency. The staple agricultural products consist of barley, oat, rye, potatoes, the red beet, tobacco, and hops, all of which occupy predominant positions in the lists of world products. The country is noted for its beer, which excels both in quality and quantity. Forests take up 27 per cent of the entire territory with Mongolia oak, pine-trees and fir-trees as the main species.

In mineral and industrial products the country is also blessed, abounding in coal, lead, zinc, and iron ore resources. The output of natural petroleum is not large, but the production of artificial oil amounts to several times that of natural petroleum.

Austria and Hungary

The area under cultivation in Austria covers 23 per cent of the entire country, producing barley and potatoes, while the forests represent 37 per cent.

Nearly 60 per cent of Hungarian territory is arable land. Wheat represents the principal export item. The bauxite deposits there are estimated at about 140,000,000 tons, the largest in the world.

Sudeten in Czechoslovakia is rich in forest-products and light industry is thriving there. Bohemia and Moravia make agriculture their principal industry with one half of their respective territories under cultivation.

About 65 per cent of the entire population of Poland is represented by farmers, while fifty per cent of the whole territory is arable land.

Balkan States

Rumania is primarily an agricultural country, but it is also well known for the petroleum it produces. The land under cultivation amounts to 43 per cent of the whole country, with cereals as the principal export. It holds sixth position in the output of petroleum and is also rich in other mineral deposits.

Nearly 60 per cent of Jugoslavia's area is arable land, but sericulture is also followed extensively. The country abounds in various kinds of timber including Mongolia oak, and beech trees.

Eighty per cent of the entire population of Bulgaria is engaged in agriculture. The products are manifold in description, of which tobacco represents the principal export item.

The principal industry of Greece is farming, but the arable area is only 13 per cent of its entire territory. Sericulture is widely pursued there.

Belgium and Holland

Agriculture thrives in the fertile zone of Belgium near the coast. The country is favored with rich mineral products, particularly zinc, in whose output it ranks third in the world, following the United States and Germany. Coal is produced mainly in the southeastern part of the country, where iron manufacturing is conducted. However, the country depends on Luxemburg for the supply of iron ores.

Field-and-stock farming is the main industry of the Netherlands. In prewar days, butter and cheese were produced in large quantities and exported to Germany and Britain.

Scandinavia

The peasant-proprietary system is developed in Denmark, stock-breeding representing an important industry. The country is rich in aquatic resources as well.

Fifty-three per cent of entire Sweden is covered by forests, rich in timber and pulp material. The country also puts out iron ores to a fairly large amount.

Forestry is Norway's important industry. It stands at the top of all European nations in point of fishery. It is rich in mineral products in addition.

Forests account for 65 per cent of the entire land in Finland and consequently the country is in a position to export timber, pulp and paper.

The staple industry of Iceland is fishing with cod fish and herring as the main catches.

Switzerland

Agriculture is not active, in Switzerland so that the supply of cereals is short, but stock-farming is rather vigorous on the mountainside of the Alps, producing butter and cheese, which constitute the country's staple exports. The forests occupy 23.8 per cent of the entire area of the country.

The country is noted for superior workmanship in watchmaking, the principal manufacturing center being Le Locle to the north of Lake Neuchatel. In addition, machinery, spinning, chemical and brewing industries are carried on rather on a large-scale. Hydro-electric power generation is highly developed because of the scarcity of the coal supply.

France

Although the soil and climate are suitable for agricultural purposes, the rural population is steadily on the decrease year after year, which checks the development of its agricultural industry. Due to scarcity of domestic products, the country had been dependent on the United States and Egypt.

Boasting though it does as the greatest producer-nation of wine in the world, most of the output is consumed at home, leaving only a small amount available for export.

The country ranks third in the world in the production of iron ores, which, however, are of low grade. The bauxite deposits are estimated at 60,000,000 tons, and fifty per cent of the total output is exported abroad. The country holds fifth place in the world in the production of both iron and steel.

Bill Clearings

November 6

(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	323,625	160,951
Balance	42,113	15,667

COAL TRANSIT SMOOTH, CONTROL BODY IS TOLD

All quarters concerned in the coal transportation business in various parts of Japan, especially Hokkaido, have obtained satisfactory results since October by solving the different problems which had confronted them, it was reported by Sanpei Saiki, chairman of the Hokkaido section of the Coal Control Association, at a meeting of the association held Wednesday at its office in Marunouchi, Tokyo, according to the Nippon Sangyo Keizai.

"All the coal transportation companies in Hokkaido are working in a manner which meets our complete satisfaction," said Mr. Saiki. "By December next, they will finish the transportation of all the surplus piles of coal lying at several coal producing centers, except the quantity needed for use in those places.

"The mine owners in Hokkaido are now devoting their efforts to increase the production of coal for use at all iron foundries by securing the additional supplies of labor with the aids of the Hokkaido office and the military authorities.

"Our efforts in this connection are still going on. But, we can say at least that the supply of coal in Japan is steadily on the increase," Mr. Saiki concluded.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
Established 1880
Capital, Paid-up ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥147,130,000

PRESIDENT:
T. OKUBO
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
H. KASHIWAGI
S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
T. Okubo D. Nohara
H. Kashiwagi C. Arima
Baron Koyata Iwasaki K. Nishi
J. Okada
Baron I. Morimura S. Asada
K. Kodama

Head Office, Yokohama
T. OHMURA, Manager

Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Manager

Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent

BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Japan
Kobe, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo, Yokohama (Head Office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hoihow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong
Hongkong.
French-Indochina
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Bangkok.
Burma
Bassein, Mandalay, Moulmein, Rangoon.
Malaya
Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Telok-Betong.
Java
Bandoeng, Batavia, Cheribon, Djember, Djokja (Jogjakarta), Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Semarang, Serang, Solo (Soerakarta), Sourabaya, Tjilatjap.
North Borneo
Jesselton, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.

The Bank of Taiwan
LIMITED
Established 1899
President: Yakichi Suitsu, Esq.
Vice-President: Eizo Ueyama, Esq.
Directors:
Kenji Yamamoto, Esq.
Hyotaro Motohashi, Esq.
Tozo Hirano, Esq.
Fumio Narita, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE: Taipeh
TOKYO BRANCH:
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku
M. Doi, Esq. Manager
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
Japan:—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama, Giran, Heito, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makong, Nanto, Shinchiku, Shoka Taichu, Tainan, Taito, Takao, Tamsui, Toen.
Kantoshu:—Dairen.
China:—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Shanghai, Swatow.
Java:—Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya.
Others:—Bombay, Hongkong, London, Manila, New York, Singapore.
Correspondents in the principal cities and towns throughout the world.

The Yasuda Bank, Limited
(Yasuda Ginko, Ltd.)
HEAD OFFICE:
6, 1-chome, Ohtemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Capital Subscribed . ¥150,000,000
Reserves .... ¥ 86,300,000
Chairman of the Board of Directors:
HAJIME YASUDA, Esq.
President and Director:
HISOMU SONOBE, Esq.
Managing Directors:
SEIICHI ANNEN, Esq.
TOJI URABE, Esq.
HIROMITSU TAKEUCHI, Esq.
TOSHIO OTSUKA, Esq.
The Bank is now in command of the services which it has secured from many correspondents over the world, and is able to offer accommodation for all kinds of banking facilities, foreign and domestic.
Foreign Business:
Tokyo Head Office
Osaka Branch: Koraibashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe Branch: Sakaemachi-dori.
Yokohama Branch: Honcho, Naka-ku.
Otaru Branch: Ironai-machi.
Nagoya Branch: Minami-Otsu-dori, Naka-ku.

The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd.
(Formerly The First National Bank).
(ESTABLISHED 1873)
CAPITAL (Paid up) ¥57,500,000
RESERVE ¥89,500,000
A Complete Banking Service
Head Office: Tokyo
BRANCHES:
Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto and other principal cities at home; Seoul, Fusan in Korea, Dairen in Manchuria.
Correspondents:—All important places at home and abroad.

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times Advertiser

Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1942

Whose Ally Is Time?

Time is an ally of Germany, not of Britain, according to Reich Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels. Writing under the title "Is Time Working For or Against Us?", the German minister in a leading article in a recent number of the magazine Das Reich furnishes an effective and original refutation of the familiar claims of the British propagandists. The logic of Dr. Goebbels' argument is so clear and reasonable that it should be gladly taken to heart by a world disturbed by confusing Allied contentions.

The standard line adopted by the British propagandists is familiar to all. Their principal aim is to create among the peoples of the world the impression that Britain is bound to win the present war in the end no matter how serious the set-backs the British have already suffered and may yet continue to suffer. Their motto is the old saw that "England loses every battle except the last," and they talk about England's habit of losing her battles but winning her wars. Their argument is that the Axis enjoyed the initial advantage in the present war because of better preparation, but that as time elapses the Axis will dissipate its strength while the Allies with their greater resources and vaster territories will be able to gather their strength until in the end they will prevail. Time will therefore work to the advantage of the Allies, is their contention.

Dr. Goebbels reveals what nonsense this British propaganda is. In the first place, there is no historical truth in the common belief that England emerges victorious in all her wars. As a matter of fact, Britain has actually lost several wars, and judging from the obvious indications the present conflict shows every sign of proving to be Britain's greatest and most disastrous defeat. In the second place, despite all sayings to the contrary, Britain cannot lose her battles and yet win her wars, for the sum total of defeats can never constitute a victory. In the third place, and this is the essence of Dr. Goebbels' argument, time is not a factor which works automatically by itself in the conduct of a war. All that time does is to allow the belligerents to utilize it. If both sides utilize time to the best of their respective abilities, time will figure in the ultimate decision only in so far as one side is able sooner than the other to establish a better basis for the continuation of the war.

Apply this common sense principle to the situation in the present war, and the hollowness of the British claims immediately becomes obvious. The argument of the British that time is on their side would hold good only if during the past three years of the war the British had utilized their time effectively. Such effective utilization of time should have meant the improvement of the bases of their war efforts and especially of their war industries through the territorial conquests of strategic regions and regions abounding in natural resources necessary for their war industries. At the same time Germany's situation with respect to these same factors should have deteriorated. Then, and only then, would the British be able to claim legitimately that time is working to their advantage.

But the actual situation shows that exactly the opposite has been taking place. Far from gaining new bases, the British have lost Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France as well as their positions in the Balkans and in East Asia. At the same time the Axis Powers have conquered enormously rich territories in eastern Europe all the way from the former German-Polish border down to the Volga and deep into the Caucasus. These are regions which not only deprive the Allies of strategic locations and valuable resources; they serve to strengthen positively the power of the Axis. The rapid construction of the areas recently conquered by the Axis forces and the systematic integration of these areas into the war economy of the Axis show how effectively the Axis has been making use of its time.

The inescapable conclusion to be drawn from a review of the actual situation is that the factor of time has been an ally of the Axis and not of the Allies. In fact, time has weakened the British war efforts to such an extent and at the same time increased the war potential of the Axis to such an extent that this factor may well prove to be of decisive importance in regard to the outcome of the war. Thus the entire British conception of the strategy of this war has collapsed.

These observations of Dr. Goebbels, although made particularly with respect to the situation vis-a-vis Germany and Britain, also have a bearing on the conflict between Japan and the United States. In the Pacific section of the globe as well as in Europe the same basic principle holds good. Here also, the Americans like the British are trying assiduously to convince the world and themselves that time is on their side and that despite all their stupendous defeats so far they will eventually manage to come out victorious in the end. But here again the actual facts belie the preposterous claims.

What, for instance, are the facts? On the eve of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States and the British Empire apparently enjoyed tremendous advantages over Japan. They possessed in Wake, Guam, Hongkong, the Philippines, and Singapore a formidable ring of strategic encirclement against Japan. They possessed in the East Indies and Malaya an inestimably rich source of raw materials for their war industries. Their best chance of defeating Japan was to smash Japan quickly while all these advantages were in their hands.

But time has operated in favor of Japan, or more correctly, Japan has utilized time to her advantage while the Americans and the British have failed utterly to do so. The result is that the former ring of strategic encirclement against Japan has now become an impenetrable shield of defense for Japan. And the raw materials of the East Indies and Malaya and the Philippines—the unfathomable wealth of the Indies, famed in song and story—have come to feed the war industries of Japan, not of America or Britain. And the longer time elapses, the firmer will Japan be able to consolidate her military bases in the screen of outlying islands which now constitute her shield of defense. And the longer time elapses, the more thoroughly and efficiently will Japan be able to incorporate the wealth of the Indies into the structure of the autarchic economy which supports Japan's war industries. Time will only serve to make Japan stronger and more invincible than ever before.

Hence, to both Britain and America, both the Axis in Europe and Japan in the Pacific can hurl back the shafts of the time factor argument. Whose ally is time? Certainly not of Britain and America who have ignored and neglected it, but of the Axis and Japan who have seized it by the forelock and have put it to their use to their inestimable advantage.

Potency and the Value of Bushido

All the spiritual senses are keen in those nursed by Bushido. The crystalline lump has dissolved in the sweetened cup, but the delicacy of the flavor remains to cheer. In a word, Bushido has obeyed the higher law enunciated by One whom its own exponent salutes and confesses his Master—"Except a grain of corn die, it abideth alone; but if it die it bringeth forth much fruit." (Excerpt from the Introduction to Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Bushido, The Soul of Japan.")

A Year Ago Today

Nov. 7, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

Perfection of the general national mobilization system for the successful conclusion of the China Affair and establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere were stressed by Premier General Hideki Tojo at the 20th general meeting of the National General Mobilization Council held today at the Premier's official residence. The Council approved the bills for five Imperial ordinances concerning equestrian organizations, revisions of the registration regulation of veterinarians, control of agricultural production, and revisions of the regulations concerning use of land.

* * *

Saburo Kurusu, special Japanese envoy to the United States, arrived today at Cavite airport by Clipper plane from Hongkong and called on President Manuel Quezon and Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner to the Philippines.

* * *

Chu Min-i, newly appointed Foreign Minister of the National Government, gave a tea party to Japanese Army and Navy leaders in Nanking today at the Foreign Office. General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of Japanese Expeditionary Forces to China was among those present.

* * *

Questioned at his press conference today whether any indications have been received by the United States Government that Finland is withdrawing from the German-Soviet war, President Roosevelt replied in the negative.

* * *

The Sakamoto, Kunii and other units today attacked and defeated 2,000 Chinese troops belonging to the 23rd and 67th Divisions at Chukow in southern Honan Province. Meanwhile, Chinese troops belonging to the 11th Division were also routed by the Ujima, Ogawa and other Japanese units which reached Sinantien in hot pursuit of enemy remnants.

WORLD ECONOMY UNDERGOING CONTINUOUS TRANSFORMATION

Ottawa Agreement Selfishly Drafted by Britain Caused Collapse of Normal International Commerce

By KOICHI HIRAI
(From the Boeki Tosei-kai Kaiho)

During the period from the first World War (1914-1918) to the opening of the European War in 1939, phenomenal changes have taken place in the industrial world, principally due to the changing requirements of motive power.

Prior to the first World War, coal was the chief source of motive power but since then electricity and oil have supplanted the former. There was a three-fold increase in the consumption of these vital fuel sources in America and a ten-fold expansion in the case of Japan.

Electric Power in United States
(In 1.000 kilowatts)

	Water Power	Coal
1920	43.344	15.949
1939	103.336	44.021

Electric Power in Japan
(In 1.000 kilowatts)

	Water Power	Coal
1916	424	279
1937	3.924	3.053

In the field of transportation, trucks began to be employed toward the middle of the first World War and the success of the Allied forces in the battle on the western front depended greatly on the ampleness of the gasoline supply. French Premier Clemenceau in an urgent telegram to President Wilson said: One drop of oil is equivalent to one drop of blood. Similarly was the importance of oil requirements in that battle acknowledged in the words of Lord Curzon: The Allies reached the shores of victory by riding on the waves of oil. As this was about the time that Winston Churchill had sent his tanks on to the battlefield, oil held the key to the developments of the war. The motive power of these tanks was, of course, oil. The same was true of the warships of the British navy which since 1913 had launched the program for the construction of oil-driven vessels.

Oil Production Up

As a result, the world production of oil increased year by year and in the past 20 years, the output had expanded by five times, as is shown in the table below.

Production of World Crude Oil
(In 1.000 tons)

1914	56.602
1918	69.920
1925	146.268
1930	193.971
1935	225.923
1938	279.111
1939	284.241
1940	297.267

The world's naval consumption of oil swelled annually. In 1914, vessels using oil numbered only 3.2 per cent but by 1930, 53.5 per cent of the total seacraft of the world looked to oil as their chief motive power.

The increase in the production of oil and the rapid development of industrial technique together brought about the advent of the automobile industry. In the United States in 1900, the automobile industry was manufacturing only 4,000 cars but 14 years later, vehicles were rolling off the assembly line at the rate of 56,000 a year. Spurred by the first World War, the automobile industry continued to expand their operations and in 1929, the peak of prosperity, 5,350,000 cars were being manufactured by the American automobile industry while the other countries of the world produced 6,280,000 automobiles in that year. Although most of these vehicles were passenger cars, numerous trucks and buses made their appearance, with the consequence that the railroad industry for the first time met serious competitors. Tractors were also manufactured, revolutionizing the century-old methods of agricultural technique and heralding the introduction of large-scale farming in Australia, South America, North America, Canada, the Soviet Union and other countries.

Advent of Electricity

Electricity and oil therefore brought about a revolution which in its vastness and extent was like the industrial revolution created by the introduction of steam. Whereas coal drew the industries to the regions where coal was produced, bringing in its wake, serious labor problems, electricity, on the other hand, dispersed the factories. Although England, because of her large supply of coal, refused to adopt the new fuel source, electricity, Japan adopted this motive power in her numerous factories. The use of these two fuels had a far-reaching effect on the quantity, quality, and prices of the goods produced. For instance, in the case of the spinning industries of Japan and Britain which were constant and bitter competitors, the type of motive power utilized determined the success and failure of the enterprises.

Number of Spindles in Various Countries
(In 1,000 spindles)

	1926	1939
Japan	5,600	11,600
Britain	57,300	36,900
United States	37,600	25,700
Germany	10,500	13,000
India	8,500	10,000

Although in 1939, Japan had only 11,000,000 spindles as against 36,900,000 spindles in Britain, the spinning industry of the former consumed in the same year cotton aggregating 4,150,000 bales while the British spinners were only consuming 2,880,000 bales.

The advent of tractors not only revolutionized the technique of farming but also replaced horses as cultivators of land. The result was that less horses were needed and hence less fodder, bringing in its train a surplus in the world grain market.

The stagnancy and over-production of the industries and agriculture reached their climax in the year 1929 with the Wall Street crisis. A business depression of the severest kind gripped the world and England, in an effort to tide over this storm, called the Ottawa Conference.

Ottawa Agreement in 1932

By an agreement reached at the Ottawa Conference in 1932, England, Canada, South Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand and other possessions of the British Empire united to form a high tariff wall to prevent the importation of goods produced in countries other than the British Empire and sought to promote the inter-flow of commodities among the members of the Empire. It appeared that the objectives of the agreement, on the surface, were obtained. As may be seen from the table below, there was an increase in the intra-Empire trade.

England's Total Imports and Exports With Possessions Before Ottawa Agreement

1909-1913	27.5%
1919-1926	30.7%
1927-1929	31.6%
1930-1932	30.8%

After Ottawa Agreement

1933-1935	37.2%

However, the outcome of this policy was the erection of new industries within the possessions of the British Empire. For instance, there was the phenomenal advance of the spinning industry in India.

India's Cotton Cloth Exports and Imports
(In 1,000,000 square yards)

	19[illegible]4	1938
Production		
Hand Weaving	1.2[illegible]6	1.500
Manufacture	1.9[illegible]0	4.269

Imports	19[illegible]4	1938
From United States	1.6[illegible]4	207
From Japan	1[illegible]5	425
From Other Regions	[illegible]4	17
Total	5.0[illegible]9	6.417

Note: Imports from Japan in 1935 were 459.000.000 square yards.

The development of the India spinning industry acted to the detriment of the Manchester spinning factories. Exports from England in 1924 which were 1,614,000,000 square yards dwindled in 1938 to 200,000,000 square yards. Furthermore, the increased production of cane sugar in India was a serious blow to the Java sugar industry. Sugar production in the latter island dropped from 850,000 tons in 1928-1929 to 30,000 tons in 1936-1937. This made Java encourage the cultivation of rice, with the result that she became quite self-sufficient in this product, making it unnecessary for her to import any rice from Burma, Thailand or French Indo-China. The operation of the Ottawa Agreement thus had far-reaching effects. The importation of Argentine wheat was replaced by the importation of wheat from the distant Australia. Again, the favorable treatment given to manufactured goods produced within the possessions of the British Empire drew the Ford Motor Company, General Motors into Canada where they set up automobile plants. These cars were sent to South Africa, India and Australia as Canadian-made cars. In England, however, the automobile manufacturing plants were set up with the aid of American capital.

Instead of attaining the objectives of the Ottawa Agreement which was to bring prosperity to England as was first planned, industries began to spring up in the possessions of the British Empire while in the countries outside of the British Empire, there was over-production of farm and dairy products, to aggravate further the economic condition of the world.

Trade Blocked

On the other hand, the British Empire which held most of the world's cotton and wool prohibited the importation of goods from the foreign countries, these latter nations ran out of pound foreign exchange, thus making it impossible for these nations to buy wool and cotton from the British Empire, hence forcing them to develop synthetic fiber industries. The output of rayon and staple fiber is particularly conspicuous.

World Production of Rayon
(In 1,000 tons)

	1926	1938
Japan	2.2	90.7
United States	28.5	117.0
Britain	11.6	43.3
Germany	11.2	65.0
Italy	16.6	46.0
France	8.7	28.0
Total	96.1	451.2

World Production of Staple Fiber
(In 1,000 tons)

	1921	1938
Japan	6.2	170.6
Germany	17.2	155.0
Italy	20.7	75.8
Britain	4.2	14.4
United States	2.1	13.5
France	2.3	5.0
Total	63.3	440.0

The changes in motive power in the last 20 years, from steam to electricity and from coal to oil, and the establishment of a bloc economy on the basis of the Ottawa Agreement caused severe repercussions on the pattern of the industrial and economic fabric. Germany, who received the heaviest blow from the high tariff walls, and who ran short of foreign exchange instituted the barter system in trade transactions. This barter system was welcomed by the Latin-American countries, who are mainly agricultural countries and who also did not have enough foreign exchange on hand. Whereas trade in the 19th century was being placed on a free trade basis, a system of trade compensations began to take its place.

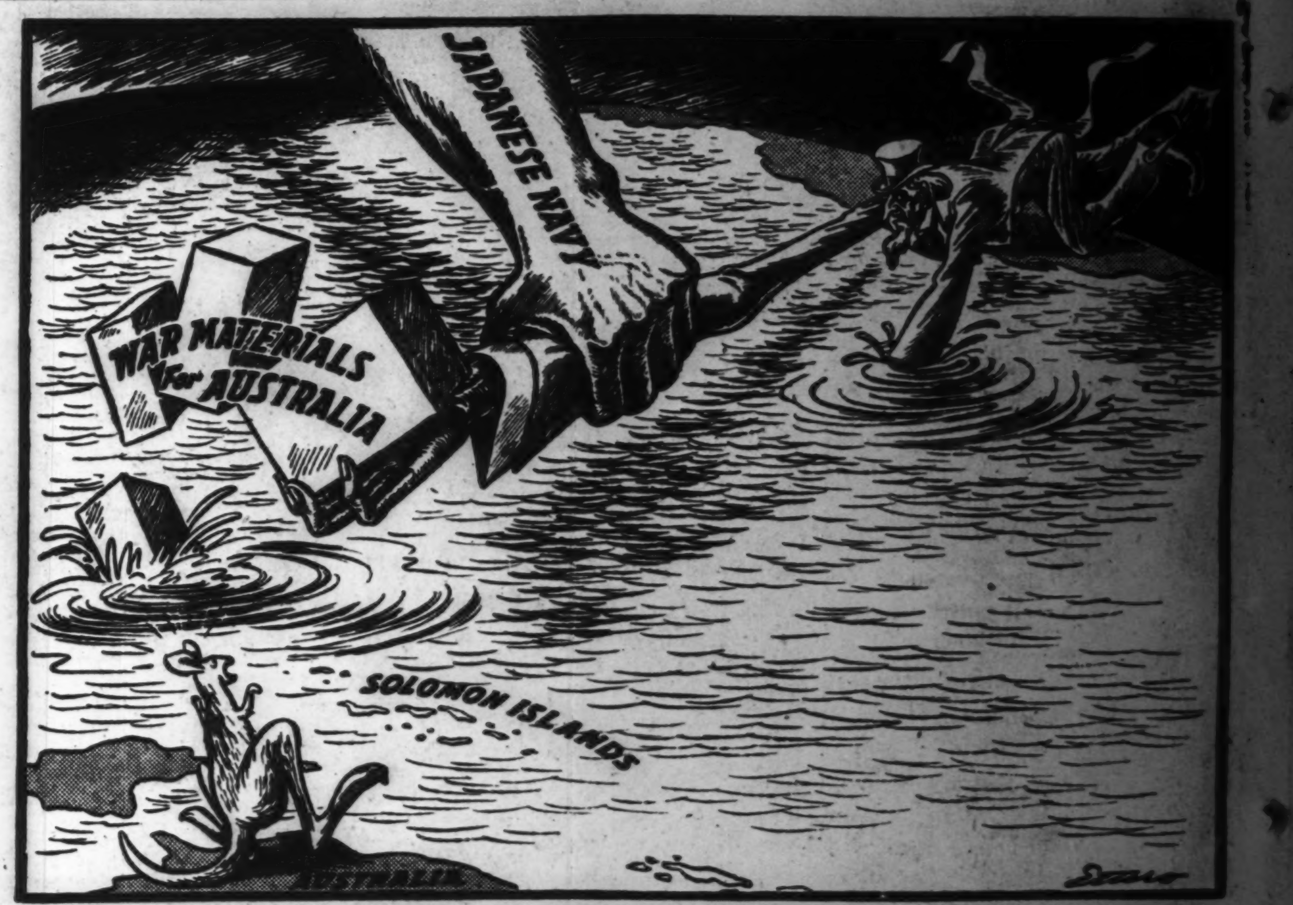
But examining this system of trade compensations from the point of shipping, it will be found that the inter-exchange of goods over several thousand miles of sea will not forever continue successfully. The reason is that the weight of manufactured goods laden on a ship going to her port of destination will be less than the weight of raw materials which she will carry on her return voyage. This is because the system of trade compensations is not based on the equality of tonnage but on the price of commodities exchanged. Therefore, to send enough ships on the return voyage would require the dispatch of many empty ships. To eliminate this waste and the uneconomic aspect of this form of trade, it will be necessary to find markets for the manufactured goods as well as the source of raw materials within as close a distance to the home country as possible. In other words, with the leader-nation in the center, a trade sphere must be created in the immediate neighborhood.

In the field of national defense, the appearance of oil and the development of aircraft made control of the sea surrounding the nation insufficient bases for the maintenance of national security. The small nations created by the Versailles Treaty all begin to feel a threat to their existence with the appearance of aircraft. This was true in the case of Japan also. It was necessary for her to maintain her sphere of defenses in the Amur River to the north, China to the west and the South Sea regions to the south.

This forms the background of events attending the European War which started three years ago. That the War of Greater East Asia which developed into a World War is attributable principally to the changes which have taken place in the industrial world and national defense. There can be no doubt that this war will be a protracted one.

The industries and resources in Greater East Asia must be directed toward the goal for the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia. The Commodity Mobilization Plan and the liquidation system which will replace the foreign exchange system are being rapidly amplified and perfected. This War of Greater East Asia will have a result of immeasurable consequence on the construction of the post-war economy and industries.

Next Time Uncle Sam Will Know Better



In the Periodicals

Kokusai Keizai Shuho, Vol. 23, No. 44 dated October 31, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Domei Tsushin-sha, Tokyo. Price 30 sen. Leading articles: Breakdown of Resisting Chungking, America's War Aim, 70th Anniversary of the Promulgation of Educational System, Food Policy of Chungking, Discussions on Economy of India, World War and Attitude of Central and South American Countries, Development in West Asia, and U.S. War Finances Analyzed.

THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

Ota Dokan

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times Advertiser Staff

IV

Ota Dokan was one of the most notable castle-architects Japan has produced. He was reputed to be the builder of nine major castles in Kanto, including, besides the Yedo Castle, the three famous strongholds of Kawagoe, Iwatsuki and Hachigata. Of most of these there are still some tangible traces. Either in their ruins, or in some monuments or fragmentary relics do we see enough reminders of the once puissant fortresses, testifying to the strategic resources of Dokan.

Apart from these major castles there were scattered over Musashi Province many small stockades and yakatas, associated with the name of Dokan. One such is the "Seisho-ji" Zen temple, near Akabane in Oji Ward, which lies within 15 minutes' ride on the Shosen line from Uyeno station. Though now buried amid the din and dust of an industrial district, enough trace may be found in the topographical features of the spot to remind us of the "Abode of Serene Quiet" (the name of Dokan's beloved home in the Yedo Castle, already referred to) from which the name of "Seisho-ji" was evidently derived.

Authorities agree in thinking this was one of Dokan's "detached strongholds," and indeed until 20 or 30 years ago this part of Tokyo, then outside the limits of the city proper, had a very lonesome, even desolate, if picturesque, aspect, such as might well have been a favored site for an old castle residence deserving the name of "Serene Quiet." This temple had been endowed during the Yedo days by one Ota Sukemune, Lord of Bittsu, a descendant of Ota Dokan and an ancestor of the present Viscount Ota. In the main hall of this temple is deposited the famous wooden statue of Ota Dokan, which, as far as we know, is the only sculptured representation of Dokan there is in Japan.

The Bulwark Of Kanto

If you take a walk in the outlying parts of this now widely enlarged Tokyo prefecture, you will stumble upon many a hoary temple or what appears to be the ruins of a castle or ancient yakata, which on inquiry will be found to have some associations with Ota Dokan and other heroic actors of the warlike age, just as the city of Tokyo proper is rich everywhere in memories of the Tokugawa regime and the Meiji era.

Spread a map of Kanto and mark the spots where once stood Dokan's castles and strongholds already mentioned, and you will concede that they must have constituted very very powerful defenses indeed against which Shigeuji of Koga or any other enemy having a design against Musashi would not have had the ghost of a chance.

The fortresses, however impregnable and the material resources, however abundant, would not in themselves have been adequate to defend a region or ensure its permanent security unless they were backed with men—far-sighted statesmen, warriors brave and their loyal-hearted subjects, all united with bonds of mutual respect. Alas, it was an age, as already said, of dastardly plots, and sudden deaths; and Ota Dokan was one of those destined to fall at the hands of an egregious ingrate, after which the Uyesugis, the greatest names in Kanto, which were bound with the frequent ties of inter-marriage and which fought so triumphantly side by side in the happy days of Dokan, were torn asunder and fell on each other as mortal enemies till both lay exhausted, the easy prey to onlooking opportunists. Before the two houses were divided, however, each had been undermined with its own intestinal discords. We will begin with the sad story of Yamanouchi Uyesugi.

Nagao Masataka

The head of Yamanouchi Uyesugi then was named Akisada, originally a man of Ogigayatsu stock, who had become the husband of a Yamanouchi daughter when this house was threatened with the lack of a male issue, through the good offices of Nagao Masataka, chief Minister to Yamanouchi. As the master of the major Uyesugi family (Yamanouchi was the main line of Uyesugis of which Ogigayatsu was but collateral branch) Akisada enjoyed the paramount prestige in "elder retainers" of the Uyesugis Shigeuji from Kamakura to Koga. From all accounts, however, he was not of a very brainy sort, one that mistook cunning for wisdom. But he was lucky in his chief Minister, (Shitsuji), Nagao Masataka, who was one of the nine hereditary "elder retainers" of the Uyesugis, and an astute experienced administrator. The government of the house was in the hands of this veteran, who, it was the proverb of the day, was to Yamanouchi what Ota Dokan was to Ogigayatsu. As long as these two pillars sustained the Uyesugis, they said, their houses were immune from any danger, internal or external, and indeed the relations of the two houses stood on a solid foundation of mutual good will, to the despair of all their would-be rivals and antagonists. Together they remained the invincible bulwark of Kanto.

His Son

In 1463 this pillar of Yamanouchi, Nagao Masataka, died, leaving his son, Kageharu. The latter by right of birth was entitled to the headship of the Nagao family. But Akisada, the Lord of Yamanouchi, hated him extremely, and he decreed that the deceased Masataka should be succeeded by his younger brother, Tadakage, instead of Kageharu. As it happened, this Kageharu had the temper of a rattlesnake. He was vested with a very truculent and revengeful spirit, and straightway vowed dire vengeance. If he had been disinherited by his own father, well and good, but what earthly right had this Uyesugi Akisada, a mere gilded figurehead, to deprive him of his birthright? Was he not a dolt who had risen through the petticoat influence thanks to his (Kageharu's) father? He went to Ota Dokan and unbosomed his determination to do away with the head of Yamanouchi and begged his cooperation in carrying it through. Dokan whatever his personal feelings against the Yamanouchi chief, advised Kageharu to do nothing of the kind, and at the same time warned Akisada as to the grave consequence which might ensue if he left the disgruntled Kageharu unappeased. The ineffectual Akisada, however, let things to follow their own course.

Kageharu Rebels

Years passed and meanwhile Nagao Kageharu, constantly brooding over his wrongs, had secretly been making warlike preparations against Yamanouchi, and at last in 1476, while Dokan was absent in Suruga (in connection with the domestic imbroglio of the Imagawa family, as already told), Kageharu took possession of the Hachigata castle in the northwestern Kanto and raised banners of rebellion against Akisada. It was one of the fortresses built, (or possibly later reconstructed) by Dokan, forming a strong natural defense and occupying a highly strategic position in the northwestern Kanto. Entrenched in this stronghold, Kageharu proved at one time the most formidable enemy the Uyesugis had ever had to contend with. He had enlisted the support of Koga, the sworn enemy of the Uyesugi, and his decrees, issued with the zeal of Kanto Kanryo,

(Continued on Page 5)